Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861. NUMBER 143.

37

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC OF CHICAGO.

Second Concert! Second

BRYAN HALL,

Monday, December 23d,

MRS. BOSTWICK,
MR. DePASSIO,
MR. LEDOGARD,
MR. BECKER,
MR. BALATKA.

PART I.

1. Overture—Midsummer Night's Dream.
2. Grand Duo—From "... Messrs. Ledogard and DePassio.
3. Quatuor—In E flat, Op. 16. (For Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello.) 1. Introduction and Allegro. 2. Andante.
4. Aria—From Prophet, "Ah! mon fils"—Mrs. Bostwick.

PART II.

5. Bridal Chorus—From "Lohengrin"—Orchestra.
6. Adagio Religioso—Arranged for Orchestra from the Quatuor, by Balatka.
7. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far"—Mrs. Bostwick.
8. Overture—Die Felsenmühle.

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Season tickets at five dollars, admitting one gentleman and two ladies to the four concerts and three rehearsals, to be had at the music store of ROOT & CADY. No tickets sold at the door, and no more tickets issued.

de23-h874-1t R. S. STICKNEY

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain

SECOND WEEK

Of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist

MR. COLLINS,

Who will appear in

Two Characters and Sing 4 Songs.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, First night of the sparkling Comedy of THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Capt. Phadrick O'Neil, (of the Brigade), Mr. Collins, with songs—"Fine, Bright Wine," and "Boys of the Irish Brigade."

GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jenny

To conclude with the roaring Farce of HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

Morgan Rattler, Mr. Collins, with songs—"Drink, Drink, my Boys" and "Widow Long."

BRYAN HALL.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S FAREWELL.

Before her departure for Havana and return to

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the American Prima Donna, whose success on her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and has been without precedent, will give

Two Grand Operatic Concerts

—ON—

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Dec. 26th and 27th.

On which occasion she will appear in conjunction with the celebrated Artists:

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned
SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent
SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great
HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated

The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music,

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST PERFORMANCE.

PART I.

1—"Infelice," Ernani, Verdi
2—Duett, "Barber of Seville" Sig. Brignoli
3—Aria, "Traviata," Verdi
4—Schwedische Lieder
5—Spirito Gentel, Favorita
6—Romanza, Donizetti
7—Carnival of Venice

PART II.

The Second Act of Donizetti's celebrated

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

In full costume.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in the Tragic role of Borgia.
Sig. Brignoli as
Sig. Susini as

In full costume.

PART III.

The Last Act of Donizetti's Grand

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

In full costume.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in her celebrated role (scene) as
Sig. Brignoli in his famous role as

SECOND PERFORMANCE,

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec.

When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Opera of

DON PASQUALE,

With the following Star Cast:
Miss Isabella Hinkley as (a role she has performed with immense success).
Signor Brignoli as
Signor Mancusi as Doctor
Signor Susini as (his world-renowned character) Pasquale.

And the celebrated Miserere from

IL TROVATORE.

Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as

Admission 50 Cents

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured for either or both Concerts at Mr. Higgins' commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24th.

☞ The sale of Seats will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music

Doors open at 7—performances to commence at o'clock.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American

MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY

Two brilliant Entertainments each day, at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—at 12, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open an hour previous. The General will appear in his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist. The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment
Children under 10
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
Evening Entertainment
Children under 10
Reserved Seats

de14-h84-3w ALFRED CATELY, Business

METROPOLITAN HALL. will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, for a short time only,

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonish Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 12 years, cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from the Theatre, London, respectfully informs the of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools, Private Families to give instructions in this polite and elegant accomplishment. For apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL. This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER.

And is now for rent by the night or week. Regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country testify that for

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over persons. The rent will be moderate. Address WOOD, Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every day night for Scholars and Friends, and no one admitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1662.

General Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For I will sell the recipe for making the Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding. This is the first time this recipe has been offered. I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar. Glue money has got it. Spalding has made two hundred thousand dollars the last year. Address R. S. COUCH, Oswego

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATOR.—This neat and useful scientific instrument foretells the approach of storms hours in advance. Local and traveling agents in the day. One of the most saleable and profitable manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, New Jersey. ☞ Country editors copying the above paper will receive the instrument free.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES! The Collector for North Chicago is ready to receive the Taxes due for the year 1861. North Clark street, corner of Ohio, and C. JOHNSTON.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Any one wishing to engage in the business, with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000. Honorable city references required and given. Address Post Office Box 3146, with name and address.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned, proprietor of the well known Shipyard at the permanently located himself at the above business, is now prepared to enter for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms to those who may favor him with their will have a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Hayard street.

WAR DECLARED ON BONES, Splents, Spavins, Corns, &c. The undersigned is in possession of make as Oil which will cure the above, which he will send to any one who may forward a three-cent stamp. Address "E. F. Milwaukee Rock County, Wis. ☞ R. has for sale the best articles known for family corns, chilblains, fresh wounds, burns, &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 16th, 1861, No. 13 drew No. 15,864 drew $50,000; No. 10,858 drew $10,000; 21 numbers drew $1,000 each; drew $500 each; 18 approximation numbers. Total amount drawn; Circulars sent free by TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, N. Y.

TO GROCERS.—We are now some of the choicest brands of ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR, to which we invite your attention. S. P. QUIMBY & CO., 230 South Water

THREE INCH DECK PLANK, at SHERIFFS & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, South Canal street.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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3 copies	4.00
5 copies	6.00
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20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

☞ *For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.*

EVENING TRIBUNE.

We propose issuing an Evening Edition of the TRIBUNE, commencing to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. It will contain all the telegraphic and other news received up to the moment of going to press. Newsmen will hand in their orders for city, railroad and country circulation, as soon as practicable. The reading public have long desired us to publish an Evening Edition of the TRIBUNE, and we have concluded to gratify this wish.

RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Gen. Scott returned in the Arago, with health restored. His unexpected arrival, it will be surmised, has reference to our foreign complications, as our advices by the previous steamer announced his speedy departure for Italy.

☞ Europe has begun to draw on America for specie at a time when we can ill afford to part with our gold. A general suspension of specie payments by the banks has therefore been proposed, and a committee of New York financiers have visited Washington to confer with the President about it. They were told that it was not a question for the Government to decide, (as it is not,) and that, although we should avoid any seeming offense to England, if the banks suspend it should be their own act.

☞ Our Washington letter on the second page gives a gloomy view of the state of things at the national capital. Congress, on which the country has rested its hopes, it would seem has been attacked by the prevailing distemper, and gone to saving slavery instead of the Union. There is something in the atmosphere at Washington that makes cowards and apostates of men who left home with high resolves and brave words on their lips. Our correspondent fears that no bill will be passed confiscating the slaves and property of rebels in arms against the United States. Some malign influence has been at work. We learn from another and private source that "seven Republican Senators have sold out to the reactionists," and are down on their bellies, who four days ago were for striking a blow at the vitals of the rebellion; but they are now prostrate before the Dagon." The writer gives us their names, which we withhold. We sincerely hope that these sickening reports may not prove true. Can it be possible that the people's representatives are going to betray them? Is the fate of the Republic indeed sealed?

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The two days' later foreign news brought by the steamship America, at Halifax, is important. Warlike preparations continue on a large scale in England, and troops are embarking and ships being made ready for the American continent. These movements are but in keeping with the more belligerent and less friendly tone of the press, which, from the nature of topics discussed, would seem to leave little doubt that a war with the United States is regarded as a strong probability. Indeed, it has been telegraphed to the Paris press that England will demand instant restitution; and from Paris to the London press that the interests of France are inseparable from England. But a feature of the news hardly second in importance to any other, is the public meeting that has been held in Dublin, calling for a united Ireland to strike for Irish independence when a war between England and America shall make the opportunity. The English press sneers, indeed, at the meeting, and it may not be that it was distinguished either in numbers or men. But the meeting has touched a scheme that, in the event of war, will be enlarged to dangerous endeavor.

What the British Tories Say.

The Tory organs of England are brim full of wrath against our Government, and are intent on provoking a war. Elsewhere we copy an article from the London *Herald*, the organ of the Derby Tory aristocracy. Among other things it says if the United States shall dare to hang any of Jeff. Davis's pirates, that "such act of atrocity would be fitly punished by the joint intervention of the civilized Powers to *suppress the American Government altogether, as a scourge to mankind and a disgrace to civilization*."

The Birmingham *Post*, another Tory sheet, says:

> "We have but to stretch out our hand to upset the blockade as effectually as if the ships were made of pasteboard, while with the other hand we would destroy the petty Federal navy, reduce American commerce to a nullity, and turn the Northern seaboard into a howling wilderness."

The London *Sunday Times*, the organ of the fancy men and bruisers, follows up the compliment in this tremendously energetic style:

> "Capt. Wilkes is, unfortunately, but too faithful a type of the people in whose foul mission he is engaged. He is an ideal Yankee. Swagger and ferocity, built up on a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice—these are his characteristics; and these are the most prominent marks by which his countrymen, generally speaking, are known all over the world. To bully the weak; to triumph over the helpless; to trample on every law of courtesy and custom; wilfully to violate all the more sacred instincts of human nature; to defy as long as danger does not appear; and as soon as real peril shows itself, to sneak aside or run away—these are the virtues of the race which presumes to announce itself as the leader of civilization and the prophet of human progress in these latter days. By Capt. Wilkes let the Yankee breed be judged."

Per contra we are told that the Young Ireland party have been thrown into hysterics of joy at the prospect of a war between England and America. The Dublin *Nation* says the capture of the commissioners on board a British steamer was an

> "*Act worthy of the spirit, daring and dash of the Americans*; it was one to make Irish hearts jump with joy." "The news," continues the same organ, "has created wild excitement and enthusiasm in Dublin, and it will awaken similar feelings and sensations throughout the whole country. If the English government resent the insult, then we are told will come "a great time for Ireland." Then will the men who are gone with a vengeance prove vengeful men indeed. Then will the Irish race in America rush to arms and bound into the battle."

If John Bull makes war on this country, he will have to fight the whole Irish race at home and abroad—in Ireland and Canada, as well as the United States. He will find some hard nuts to crack before he has "crumpled up the Yankee nation like paste-board."

Parson Brownlow.

A refugee from Eastern Tennessee, who reached Cincinnati on Friday last, gave some information touching the whereabouts of Parson Brownlow. It seems that the Parson was given, by the rebels, the alternative of leaving the South or going to prison. He accepted the former. The permit was granted, and the necessary arrangements to leave were being made, when by some treacherous proceeding he was imprisoned, and it is supposed was sent to Alabama, where he now is, unless Gen. Crittenden has had the manliness to make amends for the breach of promise.

The Nashville at Southampton.

The consent of the British government that the rebel steamer Nashville go into dry dock at Southampton for repairs, has coupled with it a condition that she shall not receive an armament as a war vessel. How this condition is to be evaded is told in a private letter from which the Boston *Journal* is permitted to quote. The Nashville is permitted to receive "merchandise," and is now hoisting in the cargo. When well out at sea, the port holes will be opened, and a formidable array of guns will show how "merchandise" can play havoc among our Liverpool and Havre packets. Of course we should "conciliate" England, even to the extent of humiliating ourselves in the matter of the Trent.

☞ Last Tuesday morning the Post Office building at Whitesboro, N. Y., with a livery stable and hotel adjoining, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $10,000.

VOICE OF THE TORIES.

Sanguinary Feelings and Prejudices of the British Aristocracy.

[From the London Herald (Derby Tory organ), Dec. 4.]

The news from the United States leaves us little, if any, hope of avoiding war. It is quite clear that the few honest journals and respectable men in the Northern States are shocked and disgusted at the act of Captain Wilkes. They would not at any time desire war with England; they would at a great sacrifice avoid it under present circumstances, when an army of 350,000 men menaces their Southern frontier, and when they could not spare a ship or a regiment from their present duties to wage war on us in Canada or on the seas. But, above all, these men dread and detest the idea of a war with England in a bad cause. *They know that on this occasion Europe is with us; right is with us*; the law of nations is on our side; they know that we fight not for greed, nor for empire, nor for passion, nor for glory; but from the necessity of defending the honor of our flag and the freedom of the seas. They know that their Government has ere now strained the law of nations to the utmost by lawless arrests, by unjustifiable captures, by a paper blockade; and that England has borne these outrages patiently, rather than, with a single doubt hanging over her cause, appeal to the God of Battles. They are grateful for the unprecedented forbearance of the greatest naval Power in the world. They are ashamed of the reckless aggression and wanton insolence of their backwoods statesmen and half-educated stump orators. They are glad that we have so long abstained, in tenderness to them, from enlightening painfully the *ignorance of Mr. Lincoln, and chastising condignly the braggart impertinence of Mr. Seward*. In one word, they know as well as we do how grievously we have been provoked, and how long we have refrained from vengeance. If in America, as in England, the educated and thoughtful men of the country were the guides of national opinion and public policy, there would be no risk of war. Disagreeable though it might be, the stolen envoys could be placed on board a British ship, and Capt. Wilkes would have been sent before a court-martial. But unhappily the educated classes in America are practically disfranchished. The mob is supreme; and the mob is ruled by passion and not by principle. They are proud of having insulted the British flag; they are proud of having defied the law of nations; strange as it may seem, they are proud of the capture by a man-of-war of four unarmed gentlemen on board an unarmed mail steamer. They will not hear reason; they care nothing for right or law. * * * The judicial murder of a prisoner of war has left a damnable and ineffaceable stain on the memory of the only great general America ever produced. Mr. Lincoln has already parodied the seizure of the Duc D'Enghien; does he intend to make a precedent of the dastardly assassination of Andre? If he does he may rest assured that he will have made a fatal blunder. When he has involved himself in war with Great Britain the Confederate army will work its will with his distracted forces, and for every prisoner whom he may put to death his rival will be able to hang three; but when the first crime has been avenged, we trust that the civilized world will interfere, as it did in Greece, to put an end to a war which will have become not merely a nuisance to commerce, but a scandal to humanity. Such an atrocity as that, apparently meditated by the government of the Northern States, would be fitly punished by the joint intervention of the civilized powers to suppress that government altogether as a scourge to mankind and a disgrace to civilization.

Distress of the Richmond Prisoners.

An officer of the New York 79th, a prisoner at Richmond, makes a touching appeal to the North, and to the Government. Since the date of the letter (November 17th) published in the New York *Herald* of the 20th instant, something has been done in the direction of supplying these wants. How entirely the clothing thus sent has found its way to our prisoners is unknown. The appeal is a touching one:

> We are nearly naked. Nearly five months have elapsed since the eventful 21st of July. Since that date we have not had a change of clothing. The few tattered rags that hang around our shivering frames are the remnants of clothing which has not been changed since our departure from Washington prior to the battle of Manassas. It is not an unusual sight to see a soldier of the Union shrunk from observation with no other apparel than a single shirt and a pair of tattered pants. Is it not our right, as soldiers of the United States Army, to demand clothing? Does Government imagine that we are clothed by Confederate authorities, or that its garments are indestructable by time and filth? Massachusetts has generously sent abundant clothing to her soldiers, captured only a month since at Leesburg. Shall not men, who have proven themselves equally loyal through five months of suffering and deprivation, at least be protected by apparel sufficient to satisfy the demands of decency? Please make such an appeal, if any may be needed, as you may deem proper to the occasion.

☞ The fisheries of Detroit are a great source of wealth, and the *Free Press* devotes a column to their history. The fishing grounds extend the whole length of the river on the Canadian as well as the American shore, Detroit being the general market. The large fisheries average nearly a thousand barrels each in a season. The smaller ones from fifty to five hundred, and from eight to ten thousand barrels of fish are taken, in ordinary seasons, in the immediate vicinity of the city. The average price has been about six dollars per barrel, but this year the price has not been above five dollars, owing to the embargo on trade with the South.

☞ In the N. Y. *Independent* of the current week is announced an important change in the editorial force of that paper. Messrs. Bacon, Thompson and Storrs, who have controlled it editorially from the outset, while they do not cease to contribute to its columns, surrender the editorial responsibility into the hands of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who will be Editor-in-Chief. Rev. Joshua Leavitt and Mr. Theodore Tilton, whose indefatigable and valuable labors as assistants have effected so much for the prosperity of the journal, will continue their relations with it.

☞ The N. Y. *Express* says the cost of being Mayor of New York is becoming a little too "tall" for poor men to stand,—as the following estimate, within gun shot of accuracy, will show:—Gunther's bills, $20,000; Opdyke's bills, $39,000; Wood's bills, $10,000. Opdyke is in part reimbursed by the heavy Custom House taxation—but Gunther's and Wood's are dead losses. Moral, or rather Immoral—Poor men can never run for "Mayor" in New York.

☞ It is fully ascertained that in sending back the nineteen exchanged rebel prisoners, who returned to St. Louis Thursday morning on the steamer Daniel G. Taylor, from Cairo, General Grant acted on a *bogus dispatch*, telegraphed to him by some person from St. Louis as yet unknown. Steps are being taken to detect the perpetrator of the outrage. Meanwhile, the prisoners will be again sent to Cairo, to proceed thence to Columbus, as originally destined.

☞ The right wing of the Confederate army has recently advanced several miles, and, with their center at Centreville, it now extends along in front of Bull Run for several miles below that point, and thence follows the Bull Run and Occoquan rivers to the Potomac. This is doubtless intended as a bait to draw us out, and they would then probably fall back upon their former position.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* learns from a private source that at the last moment when Mr. Slidell took leave of his wife on board the Trent, he placed his dispatches in her hand, in a box loaded with shot; told her to go to her cabin, and sit at the porthole, and if an attempt were made to take the box away from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. Slidell obeyed these instructions; she was not molested, and brought the dispatches safely to England.

THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Out of six million dollars paid by the Navy Department, for the purchase of vessels, the commissions allowed have not been less than two and a half per cent., or a total of $150,000.

☞ Major McRea, U. S. A., who has been appointed to organize the Ohio Volunteers under the new programme of the Administration, has gone to Washington to effect a change of the Camp of Instruction from Columbus to Cincinnati.

☞ Lieutenant-Colonel Koerf, of the 10th Ohio (1st German) regiment, in Kentucky, having been absent without leave twenty days, making no report of himself, is ordered dismissed from the service by Gen. Buell. This is proper discipline.

☞ Among the property destroyed at the Charleston fire, was a large quantity of rebel machinery, for steamboats and ordnance, and 3,000,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton, not insured.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ENGLISH EMBROGLIO.

RESTITUTION DEMANDED.

Warlike Preparations Abroad.

FRANCE CANNOT SEPARATE FROM ENGLAND.

A CALL FOR UNITED IRELAND.

HER OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE.

Public Meetings at Dublin.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON.

No Official Communication as Yet.

A LONG CORRESPONDENCE PROMISED.

Final Resort to Arbitration.

THE SKIRMISH AT DRAINSVILLE.

REBEL LOSS 150—FEDERALS 25

Bank Suspensions Talked Of.

CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

More Firing at Pensacola.

MISSOURI RAILROAD DESTROYED

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1861.

There are a number of leading financiers here, from New York, considering the suspension of specie payments by the banks. It has been determined that while it is desirable to prevent a flow of specie abroad, the Government can do or advise nothing that looks like a retaliatory measure towards England. If the suspension shall happen, which is not improbable, it will be the banks' own doing.

The horizon toward Great Britain is not more clouded than last night. No official communication has been made by Lord Lyons. It is understood that he has arrived at a tacit understanding with Secretary Seward, in their confidential informal interview, that, in view of the gravity of the crisis, no diplomatic correspondence should be entered into for several days; so that both could calmly consider this question. Lord Lyons's conduct has been cautious, and those who have the best opportunity of knowing, next to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, (who are remarkably reticent,) say that no ultimatum, and no imperative demand will be presented; nothing, in short, that will not admit of correspondence for three months, and finally of a recourse to arbitration. The latest article of Lord Palmerston's (London) *Post* looks the same way, and speaks of France and Russia as mediators.

Further accounts of the action near Drainsville increase the brilliancy of our victory. Sixty bodies of the enemy's killed have been found on the field, and ten wounded, and eight unwounded prisoners taken, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and clothing. The rebel loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and it is believed that Col. Tom Taylor of Frankfort, of the 1st Kentucky rebel regiment, is among the former. The rebel force was composed of the 1st and 11th Kentucky, and 10th Alabama regiments; a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of six guns, all commanded by Col. John H. Forney of the 10th Alabama. We had five Pennsylvania regiments and four guns. Our precise loss is unknown, but the highest estimate is 25 killed and wounded. The engagement was brought on by Gen. McCall, who sent Gen. Ord's brigade to attack a force, discovered near Louisville by a scouting party on a previous day. Two other brigades were posted at a distance as reserves. They took no part in the action. Gen. Ord was fired upon by the rebels from a piece of woods. Gen. McCall, soon arriving, took command, and after an hour's fight the rebels precipitately fled toward Fairfax. At nine o'clock our force reached camp, bringing, besides the spoils of battle, fifty wagon loads of forage. The prisoners are ill-clothed, and say that the whole rebel army is suffering and discontented for want of clothing and food.

Senator Chandler was serenaded last night by the band of the Michigan regiment. In answer to the call, he said the difficulties with England would be amicably adjusted, but we would not yield to her arrogant demands. France would not go to war with us, for we supplied her with bread. Louis Napoleon was not insane enough for that. There was no room on this continent for two Republics, or a Republic and a Monarchy; and the only way to insure peace with England was to have a grand advance of the army to-morrow, and by July the war would be over. England had great respect for six hundred thousand bayonets, and if she went to war there would not be a foot of territory on the North American soil under a British flag.

Col. Michael Thompson, a member of the Washington bar, and a native of South Carolina, was arrested to-day.

The Pensacola is ready for active service. She took a trial trip to Indian Head, to-day.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division was reviewed by Gen. McClellan, to-day, and they had a sham fight at the close. It was admirably done. Secretary Cameron and Vice President Hamlin were present.

Secretary Chase has returned from New York.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21, 1861.

The Pacific train last night was delayed several hours by military orders. To-night's train is expected to bring down several hundred of the prisoners taken at Milford.

It is reported at Gen. Curtis's headquarters that the prisoners in our hands from Pope's expedition will number twenty-four hundred. The Lindell Hotel and McDowell's Medical College, both immense buildings, have been taken by the military authorities for their accommodation.

It is reported that a bridge has been burnt and a large portion of the track torn up on the North Missouri Railroad, by rebels. No particulars.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, December 21, 1861.

The connection between the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri Railroads, was to-day broken by a rebel raid upon the latter road between Macon City and Philadelphia. Nine miles of the track is reported to be destroyed, but no particulars as to the numbers or leadership of the parties have yet come to hand.

A Regular Herald Sensation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The *Herald* says: According to our latest advices from Washington, apprehensions of a rupture with England upon the late affair by the Trent, may be dismissed. Our Cabinet, we are informed, looking to the absorbing and prominent issue, the suppression of the Southern rebellion, will yield to the present demands of England on the condition of her neutrality, even if these demands involve the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag, and a disavowal of and apology for their seizure by Capt. Wilkes.

Two Days Later from Europe.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

Troops and Vessels Fitting Out.

RUMORED POSITION OF FRANCE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—The America, from Liverpool Dec. 7th, and Queenstown 8th, put in here this morning, short of coal. Her dates are two days later.

Warlike sentiments and preparations are unabated in England. A large anti-war meeting had, however, been held at Dublin.

The British Government sent a letter approving the course of Capt. Williams, the mail agent on board the Trent.

Paris papers assert that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February at the latest.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued till the 7th of January.

It was stated that orders for the purchase of half a million quarters of wheat had been sent to the Black Sea ports from London within the last few days, for present and future use.

The British frigate Warrior was taking 760 tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast. A considerable number of additional English troops were to be sent to Canada.

French journals say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between England and the United States.

The Hero, carrying 82 guns, was to leave Portsmouth on the 18th, for the North American coast.

In London, in reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that however desirous the Emperor might be to give employment to his navy, and divert public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France if the distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade. The London *Globe* warns its readers that they must take the French version of the despatches sent to Lord Lyons for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an article on the question of our corn supplies, in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard their future prospects with feelings of alarm. The *Shipping Gazette* is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will excel in extent those of the last four or five seasons.

The London *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Paris, says it is the very general opinion that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intentions of the French Government, when it spoke of France joining England in an armed mediation.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately sent to Canada.

One hundred and twenty pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea.

The Defiance, an iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned without the least difficulty. The Cunard steamships Australasia and Persia are to convey troops to Halifax, and a number of others have been chartered. The screw steamer Orpheus, carrying 21 guns, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, whence she is to convoy the screw transport Melbourne with troops, arms and stores to the St. Lawrence or Halifax. The London *Herald* says that the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Dublin, and the first battalion of the 16th regiment, stationed at Sheffield, received orders yesterday to embark.

The ship Silas Greenman, from New York, having 100 tons of lead on board, was stopped in the river Thames, the export of the article having been prohibited.

A great mass meeting was held in the Rotunda, at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs of the present crisis. The following resolutions passed:

> "*Resolved*, That the population of the Republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, it would be unnatural to suppose, that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator between England and America.
>
> "*Resolved*, That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past differences, and a united rally for the old cause of their country.
>
> "*Resolved*, That a chairman, two secretaries and a committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of voices at this mass meeting to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad."

The Liverpool *Post* says the whole purpose of the meeting was to express on every variety of phase sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irishmen, apart from their hatred to England, for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States, is the brief abstract of the address of President Davis to the Confederate Congress. The address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war so stupidly persisted in by the North cannot possibly effect the subjugation of the South. It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European Governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffectual, and consequently illegal. It is also stated that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed a secession ordinance.

The London *Times'* city article says it must be kept in view that the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question, therefore, is not entirely in the hands of that personage. Later advices are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that may take place between the opposing armies in the interval from now and the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the Federalists might, perhaps, so satisfy the mob as to enable the Government to act independently; and on the other hand a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offense on the part of the Federal Commissioners.

FRANCE.—Paris papers assert that dispatches sent by the British government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are nevertheless inflexible in their conclusion, which is the restitution of the Commissioners. If this is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington, with all the members of the legation. The same journal affirms that the English war vessels which are now being prepared for sea would leave for America in the beginning of January. The *Patrie* publishes the following under the head of latest intelligence: "It is stated that the dispatches addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord Lyons, to be communicated to President Lincoln, are based exclusively on legal considerations. This decision establishes that the commander of the San Jacinto, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law and insulted the English flag; that the only right that officer Wilkes possessed was to compel the Trent to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities in presence of the English Consul; that if in his search dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were on a mission directly or immediately connected with military operations, the Commodore would have been justified in seizing these dispatches and arresting the envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions with such notes and observations as the English Consul might see fit to annex; that these formalities not having been fulfilled, no charge can be established against the two prisoners arrested; that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as null; that the Trent, being the victim of an arbitrary act contrary to every principle of right, England acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, has asked, as the only reparation for this gross act, the liberation of Mason and Slidell; and that if she does not obtain it, Lord Lyons would leave Washington with all the members of the Legation. We are assured that the dispatch is drawn up with great moderation, that it carefully avoids any hurtful expressions, but that it is firm in its conclusions. From information we have received up to the present moment, we do not believe that Mr. Lincoln will give up the prisoners."

The very general opinion now is that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intentions of the French Government when it went in so strongly for immediate war with America, France joining England as an armed mediator.

PARIS, Dec. 6th.—The Bourse continues flat; rentes opened at 69f. 5c, and closed 69f. 10c, or ⅛ lower than yesterday.

The London *Observer*, Ministerial, ridicules the idea of submitting the Trent question to arbitration, and denies that Capt. Wilkes would have been justified in taking the ship into a prize court.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—The impression prevails in the Hanseatic towns that the blockade of Southern American ports would soon be broken by England.

STILL LATER BY THREE DAYS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 21.—The steamer Arago, via Southampton, passed Cape Race this evening. Her advices are three days later than per the America. Cotton firmer, but quiet. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

There has been no abatement in the belligerent attitude of England.

A Murder at Dubuque—The Ice in the River.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 21.—A hotel keeper named Quinn murdered his wife in this city yesterday afternoon.

The ice in the river stopped running some time last night. If the weather continues cold the ice bridge will soon be ready for use.

THE AFFAIR NEAR DRAINSVILLE

Particulars of the Surprise of General Ord's Brigade—The Defeat and Rout of the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Ord started yesterday morning on a foraging expedition. His command consisted of four regiments—the Buck-tail Rifles, Lieut. Col. Kane, and Eaton's battery, consisting of 12-pound howitzers. They proceeded in the direction of Drainsville, and Gen. McCall anticipating that they might be attacked, ordered the 1st and 2d Brigades to follow at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. The 1st Brigade, Gen. Reynolds, advanced on Leesburg and took a position on Difficult Creek to await further orders. Two hours later, Gen. McCall, with his staff and an escort of cavalry, followed on the same route. In the meantime Gen. Ord advanced to near Drainsville, when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in dense woods adjacent. This was the signal of battle, and a brisk engagement promptly ensued. Gen. McCall, who arrived a few minutes previously, took command. In a moment's time Eaton's battery was planted alongside the Thornton House, and fired rapidly and with terrible effect in the enemy's ambush. Col. Kane's Buck-tail Riflemen were placed in advance, and fired upon the enemy wherever they made their appearance.

The rebels, who had a battery of six pieces, returned the cannonading, and replied to the rifles with musketry. Firing was kept up some three quarters of an hour, when the enemy retreated rapidly, our fire being too hot for them. Our troops stood up bravely under the sharp volley of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by Gen. McClellan and his officers.

The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their killed and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and returned. Several bodies of the rebels were picked up and fifteen wounded prisoners were taken. Gen. Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons, with ammunition.

In their haste the enemy left behind arms of all descriptions, clothing, &c. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Among their killed was Col. Philor, of Frankfort, Ky., and commander of the First Kentucky Regiment of rebels. The forces of the enemy consisted of three infantry regiments, the 2d and 11th Kentucky regiments, and 10th Alabama, with a cavalry regiment and a battery—all commanded by Col. John F. Forney, of the 10th Alabama, acting Brigadier General. The dead bodies were left on the field.

The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Bucktails. Col. Kane received a slight wound.

At 9 o'clock, p. m., our troops had returned to camp, bringing in fifty wagon loads of forage.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Large numbers of volunteer troops, some suffering severely from sickness, others disabled by wounds, are leaving this city and returning to their respective homes to recuperate, having long furloughs for that purpose. Others have obtained honorable discharge from the service.

It is generally believed here that Congress, on Monday, will take a recess until after the 5th of January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—If any correspondence has taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, it has been of an informal and confidential character, as no official communications have passed between them with reference to the "Trent" affair.

The President, in his special message communicated to the Senate, referred the whole subject of the tripartite expedition to Mexico, and asked the Senate to advise him what course to pursue.

Thos. Francis Meagher was to-day appointed a Brigadier General, by the President; also Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, Colonel of the 14th Illinois regiment, who is now commanding a brigade in Missouri.

From Port Royal and Tybee—Movements of the Stone Fleet and War Vessels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Daniel Webster from Port Royal the evening of the 17th inst., reports that sixteen vessels of the stone fleet sailed that day for Charleston, under escort of three gun-boats. A portion of the stone fleet for Savannah returned to Hilton Head with news that five vessels were beached near Tybee.

The Unadilla and another vessel had gone to reconnoiter the shores of Edisto Island, at the mouth of the South Edisto river.

No advance had been made by Gen. Stevens's brigade into the interior.

The Newfoundland Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 21.—In answer to several inquiries, it may be stated that the submarine cable, reported broken between Prince Edward's Island and the main land, forms no part of the connection with Newfoundland, and does not in any way affect the transmission business to Cape Race, or any other place in the province.

From Kentucky and the South.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—A Frankfort dispatch says the House, by a vote of 69 to 11, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill reported by the House Committee on Federal Relations, thanking the President for his modification of Fremont's proclamation, and Cameron's report, and requesting Mr. Lincoln to dismiss Cameron.

Casualty on the Illinois Central R. R.

FREEPORT, Dec. 21.—The Illinois Central train going west last evening ran over a team near Lena Station, killing Hiram Freedly, a farmer, and both horses. It being dark, the engineer could not see the team until within a few feet of it. The usual signal was given, but was not heeded by the deceased.

Commodore Chas. H. Bell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Flag officer Bell sailed to-day in the Champion for the Pacific Squadron.

The Consequence.

[From Forney's Philadelphia Press, 20th.]

Should the British Government accept suggestions or explanations, the case can readily be adjusted. Should she refuse, there can be but one judgment pronounced. She will forfeit the respect of every civilized Government on earth. But whether she accepts or rejects them, this much is written in the Book of Fate—that if she has attempted to embarrass or to assail the United States in their present mighty trouble, she has made eternal foes of all the loyal millions of America and their posterity forever.

More Firing Between Fort Pickens and Fort McRae.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning has a special dispatch from Baltimore stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire on Fort McRae three times since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult. a perfect shower of shells was thrown into the fort by Col. Brown.

From the Capital.

Nashville papers record the death of Dr. Griswold, of the 30th New York, a political prisoner at Charleston.

Advices from Capt. Prime and Maj. Helveti say that they are kindly treated as prisoners at Nashville, and doing well.

Southern papers say that Parson Brownlow has been imprisoned since the 7th.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 21st says:

The transportation department in Missouri has, we learn, been committed wholly to the superintendence of Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, of this city, who has already entered upon his duties. Capt. Parsons for a long time filled an important position in the management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and is an able and thoroughly competent business man. Capt. P. has secured the services of Capt. John Scudder for the river department, and S. D. Eston for the railroad department. Both are experienced and efficient men, and will prove valuable coadjutors to Capt. Parsons.

☞ As the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 577, in Washington 1,744, and in the remainder of the county 834, making a total of 3,185. Free blacks in the district 11,131, and the total population of Washington is 61,123.

☞ The Troy *Whig* understands that one of the saddlery and harness firms of that city, which for some time have been busy on a Government contract, has had 1,800 harnesses thrown back on its hands. The order was made by the Department of the West, under Fremont.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 20th, pays the following compliment to Hon. O. H. Browning:

Mr. Browning, the new Senator from Illinois, seems to be a man of ready speech and sound judgment. In a recent debate, he held his own with the sturdiest of his compeers.

☞ The third meeting in behalf of the soldiers, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held on Sabbath evening, Dec. 22d, at 7½ o'clock, in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. Revs. Patterson, Raymond, Bassett, and Messrs. Farwell, Jacobs, Richardson, Moody and King, will address the meeting. The friends of the soldier and the Christian public are cordially invited.

☞ Forney's Philadelphia *Press* learns, upon good authority, that Governor Curtin, on receipt of the English news, stated that after the middle of January no military forces should leave the State.

☞ At St. Louis on Friday, Capt. B. F. Beasley arrived from Chicago, having with him his son W. J. Beasley, who disappeared with some $1,500 belonging to his father, about nine days ago.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1861.

Lord Lyons presented his first official communication yesterday, and Mr. Seward is preparing a reply. The New York *Herald* in saying yesterday, in a double-leaded leader, and the New York *Times*, in printing that the Cabinet has decided to return Mason and Slidell, are utterly and mischievously wrong. What will be done rather than fight, remains to be seen. Some shrewdly surmise that rather than surrender, Seward will favor leaving the whole question to the Senate as the Mexican question is left, but it is believed that it will be settled more easily. Assistant Secretary Seward told a Senator yesterday that things looked critical, but nobody save Lyons, with possibly one attache, Seward, the President and perhaps McClellan, have seen the dispatches; others merely guess.

The *Sunday Chronicle* gives a list of eighty-three wounded and seven killed in the Bucktail Rifles and 6th and 9th Pennsylvania Regiments in the Drainsville fight. The rebel loss in men and horses was increased by the bursting of a caisson, in the vicinity of which bodies frightfully mangled were found. Gen. Stewart is now known to have been in command, and is believed to have been killed. He owns a magnificent house in the vicinity of Drainsville, and is noted for daring and cruelty. The rebels were ambushed to attack our men. They advanced along the road; but they did not fall into the rebel trap, but took up a strong position on a hill commanding the rebels. Nineteen of Kane's Rifles held a large brick house in the village, on which shot and shell rained. The rest of the regiment formed in line of battle and charged bayonets, when the rebels attempted to flank, but our men drove them back. The column then advanced through thick undergrowth, but found no living foes. Some Harper's Ferry and Springfield rifles were found on the field, and many shot guns. Some of the knapsacks bore the letters U. S.—doubtless captured at Bull Run—and were filled with rations, short-cake, hard biscuit and boiled beef. Their dead were left on the field.

McClellan speaks of the bravery and devotion of our troops in the highest terms. When the fire from the woods was very heavy, not all of them obeyed orders to lie on their faces in the cleared ground, but they stood unnecessarily exposed, and were thus wounded. Col. Kane's wound is severe, the ball passing through his cheek, breaking a tooth, and was stopped by a bone. He bandaged it instantly, and resumed his place.

The War Department yesterday issued a special order authorizing Gov. Yates to recommission Major Kane and other resigned officers of the Hecker Regiment, (24th Illinois,) either in their own or other Regiments.

The Military Commission convened in New Mexico by Col. Carny, convicted Pueblo Alderita, an Alcalde, of treason, for informing the Texan troops at Forts Bliss and Fillmore, last August, of the evacuation of Fort Stanton, and of giving them aid and comfort when they arrived to take possession. He is sentenced to hard labor during the war, and forfeiture of his property.

The machinery of the Pensacola worked better on her trial trip than was anticipated. She will go down the river on the first opportunity. When she goes to sea, Sickles—still in custody on board—will be released.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 22, 1861.

A large arrival of prisoners from Sedalia was expected at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. Cars were sent to Sedalia, yesterday, sufficient to bring down seventeen hundred men, and it was arranged they should come down to-day; but owing to an unexpected delay, they will not be here till noon to-morrow. The Lindell Hotel has not yet been taken, owing to the impossibility of putting it in order to make prisoners secure. McDowell's Medical College has been taken, and a large force of workmen, including fifteen slaves belonging to rebels taken from the county jail for the purpose, were at work cleaning the premises and putting them in order. Governor Gamble has tendered the State Tobacco Warehouse, also several big buildings belonging to secessers can be taken. It is stated that there are nearly 2,500 prisoners concentrated at Sedalia.

CAPTURE OF THE NOTORIOUS COL. MAGOFFIN.

He will Probably be Hung.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Dec. 22.—I learned yesterday that among the prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, last Thursday, was the notorious Col. Magoffin, of Georgetown, Mo. About two weeks ago, Col. Magoffin sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her ere she died. He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war, his request would be granted. He did so, and went home, and the next that was heard of him was that he commanded the whole force that defended the bridge which Col. Davis carried by assault; that he fled with his party and was not taken until some time after the rest of the rebel force had surrendered, and in consequence of the darkness of the night he was not recognized until the next day. It seems that Col. Magoffin, having visited his home, arranged his affairs, and sent a messenger recalling his parole; but instead of surrendering himself, as officers usually do, he left, and before this messenger reached Sedalia, he was in the rebel army; and when the fight came on, feeling that he deserved and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately, but unavailingly. Gen. Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until Gen. Halleck decided what disposition to make of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crimes and his forfeiture of his oath deserve.

Destruction of the North Missouri Railroad by the Rebels.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Dec. 21st.—A preconcerted movement was made last night by the secessionists along the North Missouri Railroad, and by rebels recently returned from Price's army, by which about one hundred miles of the road was nearly destroyed, or at least rendered useless. Commencing eight miles south of Hudson, they burned the bridges, wood piles, water tanks and ties, tore up rails for miles about them, and destroyed the telegraph line. This was continued to Warrenton, where the work of destruction ceased. How many were concerned in this villainous work is not yet known, but there is no doubt but that it was a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the bridge track at Warrenton.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The victory at Drainsville, on the part of our troops, is brilliant, especially as they had never been in any action. Letters found on dead bodies of rebels show the intense hostility of the South to the North. One said "it was impossible for the Federals to remain much longer on the Potomac. The effect of news from England and the pressure of Congress will compel McClellan to advance, and in such event a victory by the Confederates is certain."

The *Times'* dispatch says notes have passed between Lyons and Seward about the Trent affair.

Herald "Sensation."

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special states that 11 steamboat propellers and large launches are being built at Norfolk Navy Yard to attempt the recapture of Hatteras. They are to rendezvous at Roanoake Island, where they will be joined by gunboats now starting out at Norfolk. 1,000 men sailed, to be employed in Norfolk under Englishmen making guns and projectiles from recent English patterns.

Another Federal Victory in Missouri.

PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 22.—Major McKee, with 103 men of Col. Bishop's regiment, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles north of Hudson, and killed 10, took 17 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, held the railroad men as prisoners, and were in the act of unloading the stock, when the train, stock and men were rescued by our troops.

Another Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Coming.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20.—Col. Wynkoop's Regiment of Cavalry leaves here to-morrow (Saturday) for Louisville, on the steamers Denmark, Prima Donna, Anglo Saxon, Moderator, Skenango, Commercial and Ida May.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

RETURN OF GENERAL SCOTT.

THE NEWS AMBIGUOUS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 21.—The Arago has arrived off Cape Race from Havre the 11th and Southampton the 12th.

Gen. Scott is a passenger on her, his health having improved.

The Warrior would be supplied with eight Armstrong 100-pounders, and would change her 40-pounders for 70-pounders. She would be ready for three years service.

The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Other troops have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada.

The Niagara's advices caused an advance of 5-8 in consols. They closed the 10th at 90 3-8 for money, and 90 1-2 on account.

The French press, except the *Moniteur*, say France will remain neutral if there is a war between England and the United States.

A large staff of medical officers have been ordered to Canada.

Capt. Williams, of the Trent, has received a letter from the British Government approving his conduct.

At Lloyd's, risks on American ships have been refused.

Cotton is firmer and slightly advanced.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Wheat quiet and declined. Corn heavy and declined.

Gen. Scott, previous to embarking on the Arago, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. There is no abatement in England of the warlike preparations.

Gen. Pope's Prisoners.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 22.—Thirty-four cars loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motley crew, ranging from 15 to 70 years of age. Many of the arms captured are U. S. muskets, and some of the men are dressed in U. S. uniforms, taken from our troops at Lexington. Several U. S. wagons were also recaptured.

Secretary Chase's Interview with the New York Bankers.

[From the New York Herald, 20th inst.]

The bank presidents met this morning at ten o'clock, and, after passing a resolution declaring that they would receive no money on special deposit, sent for Mr. Chase, to hear what he had to say. The Secretary addressed them at some length. He referred to the conduct of the war, and undertook to promise that, in the course of a month, events would occur which would entirely change the aspect of the financial question. He had money enough, he said, to carry him through the next thirty days, and it would then be time enough to devise new means. As to his plans, he referred the bankers to his published report. Referring to the Mason and Slidell question, he seemed to intimate that it would not be found incapable of solution by diplomacy or arbitration; and he finally assured the banks that, so far from being their antagonist, he was and desired to be their friend and ally, and hoped that they would co-operate together for the public good. At the close of this speech, which seems to have disappointed many members of the association, by reason of its failure to shed any light upon the Secretary's schemes, half a dozen members moved an adjournment. The motion was declared not debatable, and was put and carried at once. Thus ends the conference between our banks and the Secretary. It has been, beyond a question, less fruitful than was expected when Mr. Chase was requested to come to New York. The bankers expected Mr. Chase to explain to them his plan for raising money, and were prepared to place him in a position which would have rendered it difficult for him to escape assuming the responsibility of a suspension of specie payments. This plan was defeated by Mr. Chase's reticence at the meeting this morning; and, on the other hand, if Mr. Chase entertained any hopes that the bankers would make proposals to him, this expectation was disappointed by the motion to adjourn. Both parties are thus left facing each other as they were, and a truce for a month has been declared. The hope of the more sanguine among Mr. Chase's friends is, that before January 15 our armies will have won such victories that the cause of the rebellion will be plainly hopeless, and money will be tendered to our government, not only at home, but abroad. In this event, the Secretary may carry out his scheme of issuing a currency based on United States Securities, and will find no difficulty in floating all he requires—two or three hundred millions during the next six months. If, on the other hand, the expected victories should not be won, and the rebellion should not be rendered hopeless by January 15, Mr. Chase will of course issue demand notes, and will redeem them as long as he can. The question will then arise, how shall the banks deal with these demand notes? And, however that question may be answered at first, it is evident that eventually the banks will be compelled to receive and pay them out as money, to do which it will be necessary for them to suspend specie payments. How much specie they will then have in their vaults, and how much it will be found that they have gained by repelling the advice of the soundest financiers in the country, and persisting in fighting the public and the foreign bankers for the sake of an untenable abstraction, time alone will show.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A respectable girl to do general housework, and assist in the care of children, in a small family. Terms must not exceed 75 cents per week. Call at 192 Kenzie-st. de23-h903-1t

SITUATION WANTED—A young man of ten years experience in the Banking business wants a place as Cashier, Book-keeper, or Corresponding Clerk, in some Banking or Mercantile House. Can give FIRST-CLASS references as to capability and honesty. Address "H," Post Office Box 6186, Chicago, Ill. de23-h973-1t

LOST—On Friday, 20th inst., a small PIG OF TIN, marked B. Denny, Peru, Ill. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Metal Warehouse, 199 and 201 Randolph street. de23-h986-1t

BOARDING.—Four young men can be accomodated with a nice large room with two beds, and a fire, and board, at 207 Washington-st. Terms very low. An eastern family. de23-h996-1t

BOARDING.—A front parlor to rent, with board, in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, North of Adams street. Address box 1948, Chicago Post Office. de23

$10 REWARD.—A Servant Girl in my family was knocked down and badly injured by the criminal carelessness of a man turning the corner of Lake and Clark streets, with a horse and buggy, on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock. A dozen persons must have been witnesses of the occurrence. I will pay the above reward for such information as will enable me to prosecute and punish the offender. Address C. H. RAY, de23-2t Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.—A pair of good young MULES,—kind and well broke. Inquire at 69 South Water street, or box 6112 Post Office. de22-h976-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—A splendid FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSE, sixteen hands high, dark chestnut, and kind in harness single or double. Inquire at 245 Lake street, next door to the Wigwam. CHAS. CLEAVER. de23-h984-1t

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE. A very fine and nearly new, three spring Express Wagon (Klem's manufacture), very strong, and in perfect order. Can be seen at 222 and 224 East Kenzie street. Apply to J. R. WALWORTH. de23-h983-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO. Chicago, August 22, 1861. de23-h982-3w

A STOCK OF SPLENDID TONE, NEW SCALE PIANOS, Made by H. Worcester, New York, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h986-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HALSEY & KING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due to the firm is to be paid to C. S. Halsey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities. C. S. HALSEY, EDWARD KING. Chicago, Dec. 17, 1861. ☞ C. S. Halsey will continue the business of the Homoeopathic Pharmacy at the old stand, 159 Clark street. de23-h975-1w

A $900 HALLETT & DAVIS GRAND PIANO, For sale very low, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h989-3t

A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, For sale at a bargain, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h988-3t

GOLD PENS—Good and cheap, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, At THRELKELD'S Gold Pen Manufactory, 189 Lake street (opposite Marine Bank. Gold Pens Repointed at 150 Lake street, (up-stairs.) de23-h995-1mnet

A $275 LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY PIANO, For sale very low, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h990-3t

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in all parts of the country that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 37 East 12th street.

THE MOST POW'RFUL TONED SQUARE PIANOS Ever exhibited here, made by Wm. Knabe & Co. Baltimore, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

WE ARE BUYING CANADA CURRENCY AT 1 1-2 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, de23-h988-1t CORNER CLARK and SO. WATER.

THE VACANT CHAIR! At ROOT & CADY'S. A new song with chorus, by Geo. F. Root. Price 25c. de23-h985-3t

New Advertisements.

PURELY MUTUAL.

All the Profits go to the Assured.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS

OVER $2,000,000.

TEN YEAR PLAN.

☞ There are Life Insurance Companies that advertise an old ten-year system, but the NEW YORK LIFE is the only institution that grants the

Ten-Year Non-forfeitable Policies,

UPON WHICH

DIVIDENDS CONTINUE

AFTER BEING PAID UP.

☞ After TEN YEARS, the assured have no more trouble or expense to keep up renewals, and

Dividends still Continue to the Holder.

☞ By the TEN-YEAR PLAN, the premiums, instead of being wasted (if the assured discontinue renewals), will prove

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

In illustration of which, if an individual should discontinue after two annual premiums on a policy of $5,000, a

A PAID-UP POLICY

Will be issued for	$1,000
After 3 premiums	1,500
" 4 "	2,000
" 5 "	2,500

And in this ratio as he may have paid.

☞ The NEW YORK LIFE is the only prominent Company that grants Policies upon the

NOTE PLAN,

Upon which the Cash part may be paid QUARTERLY. By this system, an individual may procure a Policy for

$2,500,

At the age of 25,	for $8.00	per Quarter.
" " " 26,	" 8.25	"
" " " 27,	" 8.65	"
" " " 28,	" 8.75	"
" " " 29,	" 9.00	"
" " " 30,	" 9.50	"

And so on, as his age may appear.

The unparalleled success of the NEW YORK LIFE COMPANY in this city is too great to be injured by advertisements and attacks reflecting upon its merits. The agents of a Life Company requiring all cash for premiums warn the public by a circular not to confound its name with the NEW YORK LIFE, and perhaps thereby procure policies in a "different institution," and then quote from figures of a policy in a broken-down Kentucky Company to try to prove that a party, after paying thirty annual premiums would have NO POLICY AT ALL. Another agent of a Note Company tells the people to "beware of false representations," and boasts that its terms are "more advantageous than any other company in existence."

The NEW YORK LIFE COMPANY does not need to proclaim its pre-eminence, or to abuse other institutions. Its decided advantages can be found in its books and pamphlets, and shown by its enormous patronage as its

WESTERN OFFICE,

No. 2 Clark Street,

CORNER WATER STREET.

OLCOTT & BOYD, AGENTS.

de23-h980-1t

THE LAFNER WALTZ! At ROOT & CADY'S, by F. R. Otto. Easy and pretty. Price 25c. de23-h986-3t

CHOICE KEROSENE LAMPS.

RUBY PLATED AND CUT,
WHITE PLATED AND CUT,
GREEN PLATED AND CUT,
BLUE PLATED AND CUT,

For Holiday Presents,

AT NOBLE'S

LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

175 LAKE STREET.

de21-h967-3tnet

HASELTINE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, In Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Dressed Hogs, HIDES, WOOL, SEEDS, FURS, BUTTER, &c. OFFICE NO. 5, STEELE'S BLOCK, SO. WATER ST., COR. OF LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. de21-h960-3tnet

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,

THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.

J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to

JOB OUT THE SHELLING

Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK, No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established by the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give a satisfactory reference from former employer. Families desiring help will send by postal card to 163 Dearborn street, or address Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3185.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .40
One Square, each subsequent day, (3t $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (3m $15.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

CLOAKS

At Prices from Four to Twenty Dollars

AT COST,

TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

EVERYTHING MUSICAL AT ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h988-3t

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED.

TOYS, all kinds.
WORK BOXES, every style.
DOLLS, from 10 cts. to $25.
OPERA GLASSES in endless variety.
SHOPPING BAGS,
The largest assortment in the United States.
GAMES, TEA SETS,
And a million of other different articles for sale at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 103 LAKE STREET.

NELLY LOST AND FOUND! AT ROOT & CADY'S. A new song, with chorus, by Henry C. Work. Price 25c. de23-h988-3t

ATTRACTIVE GOODS FOR Holiday Trade! AT BOWEN BROS., 72 LAKE STREET.

BOOKS, and CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS, (by Dana & Co., New York.) LOWER than can be bought elsewhere, by McNALLEY & CO., 81 DEARBORN STREET. ☞ No such sterling tales for boys and girls are to be found this side of New York. de23-h991-1t

ALL THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC issued at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h986-3t

CHRISTMAS BEEF.—The undersigned, at his Stall, 226 1-2 SOU. CLARK STREET, will have for the CHRISTMAS DINNERS of his customers, and for all the holidays, the FINEST DURHAM BEEF ever offered in this market, from a lot of cattle bought of H. Livingston and Nathaniel Morris, the average weight of which is 1,700 pounds. Call and order your choice cuts. He has also a fine lot of Lambs and Mutton. de23-h977-2t JACOB KOCH, Agent.

RAREY AGAIN!

Having been offered several

EXTREMELY VICIOUS HORSES

For another experiment,

MR. RAREY

Takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons and friends in Chicago and vicinity who received him so enthusiastically on Saturday night last, that he will give one more PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION of his HUMANE SYSTEM for

Taming Wild and Vicious Horses,

AT BRYAN HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 24th,

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

Admission	50 cts.
Reserved Seats	$1.00

By particular request, the reserved seats for ladies and gentlemen will be in the gallery.

☞ Tickets for sale at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. de23

ALL THE MUSIC BOOKS OF THE SEASON at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago. de23-h988-3t

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 3 106 Lake street. de22-h957-3tnet

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.

BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,

Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, and in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the system. Sold in pint bottles, $1.00. Observe particularly that the name of SMITH & DWYER accompanies each bottle. Depot 92 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, —AND— CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS. In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, Formerly S. J. Hueston and Shaw. de16h735-3w1stp

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE. And the mill is still running which grinds out LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships

CITY OF NEW YORK,	EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	VIGO,
ETNA,	BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe paid in sums of £1 and upwards.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.

Repeatedly, since the many developments of fraud in the contracts arising from the military necessities of the country, have we urged the passage of an act, putting all Government contractors, whether for the Army or Navy, on a military footing, and subjecting them, in cases where cheating is proved, to the pains and penalties of Martial Law. The necessity for that policy is daily proved by the shameful chapters which the public prints and the authorized investigating committees are opening to Congress and the country. Fremont's California thieves in St. Louis, one of whom, though under indictment for grave criminal offences on the Pacific coast, was his keeper of the barricades, master of transportation, private secretary, and a Colonel in the "army of the Mississippi." The contracts which these robbers made and Fremont ordered; the disgusting nepotism of the Secretary of the Navy, who permitted his brother-in-law to make $95,000 in commissions for the purchase of vessels, in a few months; the gross misconduct of Alexander Cumming, who was illegally empowered by the Secretary of War to usurp the functions of the authorized agents of the Government, to the great detriment of the public service; the complicity of O. B. Matteson in that "Cataline" contract which proved Thurlow Weed's financial skill; the suffering which our soldiers have endured by reason of the rascality which has been practised in the supply of rations, blankets, tents, stores, &c., &c.; the danger to which they have been made liable by the worthless arms which contractors have imposed upon them by the complicity with scoundrels in office,—these and a thousand and one other transactions of a like character—demand that more efficient measures should be immediately adopted for the protection of the national treasury and the vigorous and economical conduct of the war. We do not see what can be done, unless the policy which we suggest can be legalized by Congress, and robbery of the army and navy made a capital offence.

We are glad to know that a few of the ablest men of the House are at work upon the problem which this subject suggests, and that if they can steer clear of the constitutional difficulties which at first glance seem to lie in the way, they will frame a statute which will be a halter around the neck of every contractor, needing only the proof of scoundrelism to make the rope do its office in stringing him up.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS.

We print in another column a mass of testimony gathered by the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad, in relation to the fitness of the soil and climate of the Southern part of our State for the culture of cotton. It will surprise those who have given this subject no special attention: first, because they have been accustomed to regard cotton as a crop to be cultivated only by slave labor; and second, because few men ever take the trouble to remember that Illinois has a greater range of latitude than any other State in the Union, reaching down at its Southern extremity to a point only a little above the Northern boundary of North Carolina. The careful reading of the many statements, now first presented to the public, will leave no doubt that cotton may be grown in the fields, as an annual and almost certain crop, in all that part of "Egypt" below the Ohio and Mississippi road. That, we think, is demonstrated; but the points to be considered are these: Can cotton be grown as a field crop by free white labor? If so, can it be profitably grown in Illinois? The answer to the first query is furnished by the fact asserted in De Bow's *Southern Review*, (good authority on that point,) that of the nine hundred thousand persons employed in the culture of cotton in the Southern States, one hundred thousand are white men; and De Bow's testimony is confirmed by a report of Israel D. Anderson (Senate Document 112) on the cotton crop of 1852, in which it is stated that not more than eighty-five per cent. of the labor on the cotton plantations is contributed by slaves—fifteen per cent. being performed by the whites. The testimony of the Germans of Texas, who have been peculiarly successful wherever they have touched cotton, and who abhor the labor of slaves; and the daily experience of thousands of small and niggerless planters who, in the midst of a slave population, make their bread by uncertain and fitful industry in their badly tilled cotton patches, seem to leave no doubt that there is nothing in the nature of the plant nor in the methods by which it is cultivated that excludes the labor of men, white or black, who own themselves. And the fact that the cereals, fruits, grasses, roots, &c., are grown in Egypt, year after year, by white men, with no unusual or marked results upon the health of those so employed, renders it certain that a change in the form of their industry would not subject them to new dangers from the attacks of disease.

The answer to the second query is not so clear. When cotton was raised by the men whom the officers of the Company have consulted, it was grown as a makeshift, at a time when money was scarce, when the means of communication were few, when Northern farm produce of all sorts was low in price, and when, instead of spending his money for calico, the Illinois farmer had plenty to do in gathering coin enough during the year to pay his taxes. A domestic crop which would furnish the material for textile fabric was a necessity; and though cotton-growing implied a long and tedious process of cleaning by hand, hand-carding, hand-weaving, etc., it was pursued as the alternative of nakedness. The presumption is, that if the crop had been sure and remunerative, it would not have been thrown aside in face of the fact, that since the days to which we have alluded the staple has been steadily advancing in price, although the cost of woven cotton has steadily decreased. But when we remember the peculiar character of the people of Southern Illinois, and, whatever the truth may now be, their aversion in those days to the steady and unattractive industry demanded for "making a cotton crop," the value of that presumption is destroyed. Again, gins and presses were found but rarely in the country, and to procure them an outlay was demanded, which, in the then opinion, was not warranted by the value of the product of a cotton crop raised without the aid of slaves. But, that the calculation was erroneous, is clear if these "statements" are to be believed. The testimony is that an average crop of about 400 pounds of clean cotton of a good quality was the annual return; that the plant was rarely affected by the frosts, and that the soil seemed well adapted to its growth. These facts once established, the case is made out. By the census of 1850, we know that this yield is far above that of the average plantations in the so-called Cotton States; and though it may be true that an occasional crop has been cut off by untimely frosts, it is also true that the diseases to which the plant is liable in the South, prove far less destructive in higher latitudes in which it will mature.

The sum of the matter is that the experiment of Illinois cotton growing ought to be tried on a scale and with the money and skill commensurate with the importance of the problem which success would solve. We do not suppose that, as in the South, cotton will be the exclusive product of any considerable number of our farmers; but if the Railroad Company can, by furnishing mechanical facilities for cleaning and baling the crop, at suitable places along its line, stimulate each head of family to devote a portion of his land and his labor to cotton planting, we have little doubt that the success attained will in due time warrant the belief that Illinois may add to its other staples an annual crop of 500,000 bales of cotton in no way inferior to the best "upland" of the slave States.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE REPORTERS.

At last we have something aggressive from Gen. Sherman of Port Royal. The world has been waiting for it. We are sorry that coming thus tardily it has taken only the direction of sending home the newspaper men. The "chiels amang 'em taken notes" have "prented" the same, and Gen. Sherman scarcely likes the result. We cannot blame him, for the world has liked them as little. The horrors of dyspepsia have been enhanced since the demonstration that a bad digestion may spoil a tolerable commander, and as we thought more than that, for at the outset we had hopes of him. What Gen. Sherman has done is to cut off the news from the people. He may have come to this conclusion on the principle of Shelley's needy Knife Grinder, "Story, God bless you, sir, I have none to tell, sir." The act is a fitting compliment to the sweet-scented billet-doux with which Gen. Sherman began his operations in South Carolina.

The reproduction of that Proclamation in the loyal press of the North, Gen. Sherman has a right to feel sensitive over. But if so, what shall we say to its production? The record of Gen. Sherman's operations is far from being pleasant reading; but the question is, *who made the record?* Commodore Dupont and his blue-jackets began the work in excellent style, and they, at least, were not sensitive at the presence of reporters. It was not until Gen. Sherman began his career of doing nothing, that the commander decided to dispense with the busy pens about him. If Gen. Sherman found that any representative of the press abused his position by untoward revelations as to military movements, being sent home would be far too light a punishment for the offender.

Gen. Sherman has made a mistake that will recoil upon himself. His reputation rests not upon what was written of him, but upon what he has done. The reporters are not at fault that nothing glorious has come from Hilton Head in these long weeks since the landing of our forces. We have reason to believe that the soldiers are not at fault, for we have no better troops in the army than those he commands. All are eager for work; the people that pay the bills are anxious to see something done. All has rested in Gen. Sherman, and the record has been written that he has been found wanting. Overtasking his own troops in labors in the trenches, he has repelled the colored laborers, eager to be set at work. Thousands of dollars worth of cotton has been destroyed. A great source of power, and of weakening the enemy, he has ignored. His chief purpose evidently has been to keep his memory green in the minds of "a proud and hospitable people," to show that he is not half so bad a man as his present unfortunate mission would make him out. His highest aim is to prove his harmlessness, and he has proved it at the expense of the loyal North, as well as to the disgust of the rebellious South. And of this our reporters have written.

The ridiculous burlesque of Gen. Phelps at Ship Island proves to us one melancholy fact, that each commander sent out upon these expeditions has been left pretty much to himself, and unhampered by a policy. Gen. Sherman has given us the part of a pro-slavery commander. General Phelps preaches Abolition. It will be very natural that each should send home the reporters, but this will mend nothing. What is wanted is that a policy should be adopted at Washington and men sent out to fill it to the letter. The reporters have done the people a service in setting down the details of each poor failure in full. The people will judge which should be recalled, those who represent the press, or those who misrepresent the spirit and purpose of this war.

Is Cumberland Gap the Key?

It has been considered that the rebels, by holding Cumberland Gap, possessed the key to East Tennessee. But this is an error. The Gap is indeed the most direct and the commonly traveled route; and is naturally a strong position which the rebels have without doubt made nearly impregnable. We are not limited, however, to Cumberland Gap for a route to Knoxville. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that surveys made years ago, demonstrate that the passage of the mountains can be made though several passes. Nothing is easier at this moment than to advance a *corps d'armee* on Knoxville whenever there is a commander with sagacity enough to see his way or enterprise enough to accomplish it. The Lord give us such a General, even though he may have to be promoted from a gun-squad for the purpose.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A petition is being circulated in Detroit that an investigation shall be made of the charges against Gen. McKinstry, now held under arrest at St. Louis.

—The rebel flag that waved over the Marshall House, Alexandria, and now stained with the blood of Ellsworth, is kept as a trophy in the Adjutant General's office of Michigan.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been collecting the old State arms, scattered around among the counties, and as a result he has 17,574 muskets, 1,800 rifles, and 57 cannon; with 10,000 more muskets to come in, and several pieces of ordnance at Erie and Philadelphia. The arms are being put in order at the rate of 1,200 a week.

—The Lafayette House, two dwelling houses and two barns, at Sandy Creek, Orleans county, N. Y., were burned a few mornings since; loss $5,000, partially insured.

—John Swegles, State Auditor of Michigan from 1850 to 1854, died at St. Johns, Mich., a few days since, aged 43.

—Hon. James X. McLanahan, Member of Congress from the Franklin district of Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1858, died in New York city, this week, aged 53.

—The new hotel to occupy the site of the Neil House, at Columbus, Ohio approaches completion.

—St. John's Episcopal Church, at Detroit, erected at a cost of $80,000, and capable of seating about one thousand persons, was dedicated on Wednesday last, with a sermon by Bishop Burgess of Maine.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* says the war excitement at Windsor, Canada, just across the river, was for a few days very threatening—for the consumption of whisky.

—The regents of the University of Michigan have voted to erect a law building, and invite the proposals of contractors, the building to be completed by the first of September, 1862. No amount is fixed for the price, but payments are to be made annually for five years.

—The Supreme Court at Rochester, New York, has decided that the bequest of $30,000 to Hobart College, made by Allen Ayrault, shall be paid, the trustees of the College having filed the conditions annexed, which were to raise $40,000 additional by subscriptions. This places the college upon a substantial basis.

—Col. Cad. C. Washburne, of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, at LaCrosse, reports six companies of his regiment now in camp, and 948 men enlisted.

—Prof. John Ogden, Principal of the State Normal School at Winona, Minn., has resigned, in order to join the army as officer in the Wisconsin cavalry.

—A permanent fortification, commanding the passes at Rolla, Mo., is being constructed by the troops, the walls twelve feet high, ten feet across at the top, and surrounded by a ditch twenty feet wide. Ten block-houses, each of capacity to accommodate 150 men, are being built inside. The guns will be four 32-pounders and four 12-pounders.

—Mart. Green has been elected Brigadier General of the North Missouri rebel troops, in place of Tom Harris, one of the commissioners appointed by Claib. Jackson's legislature to represent Missouri in the rebel Congress.

☞ It is a matter of common assertion that coal oil will not explode. Yet serious accidents have arisen from the explosion of lamps in which coal oil was burned. A case of this kind has undergone legal and scientific investigation in England. It was found that the paraffine or coal oil which was of the specific gravity of 0.820 did not explode; but the substitute, which seemed to be petroleum oil, and had a specific gravity of 0.794, was explosive. The verdict of the jury stated that it was the vapor of the oil and not the oil itself which exploded.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

THE SKIRMISH ON GREEN RIVER.

Prospects of a General Engagement.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20, 1861.

An undue importance has been given to the skirmish which lately occurred on Green river bank between the scouts of Col. Willich's regiment, and doubtless the idea has been impressed upon the minds of your readers that we are near a great and decisive battle in this State. This is the wrong impression. The truth is, we appear to be as far from a battle to-day as ever.

I wrote to you that Green river had been crossed by the brigades of Gens. Johnson, Rousseau and Negley. This was for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. It was necessary that it should be done in force, for the position of affairs on the south bank of the stream was imperfectly known. No enemy was found, and Col. Crittenden was established at the bridge and on the south side of the stream one mile below Munfordsville, while the detachment of Col. Willich's regiment was placed at a hill two miles east of the railroad and three miles from the crossing at Munfordsville. As soon as it was known by the rebels that a crossing had been effected, they advanced in force from Cave City, but before they had arrived our forces were withdrawn, with the exception of the pickets of Col. Willich and the guard at the bridge. These latter were protected by Capt. Stone's battery of rifled pieces, stationed on the northern bank of Green river. The attack on Willich's men was made by the advance of a large force of rebels, whose retreat on the death of their leader caused a halt on the part of the rebels. Batteries were advanced to the northern shore of the river for the protection of our men on the other shore. A few rifled pieces were opened on the rebels, but at ineffective distance. In this position the parties now stand—the rebels determined to give the Federal troops a warm reception when they are ready to cross in force. This the Federals will do when the men now engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge have completed it. One hundred and fifty hands are now employed upon it, and the cars will probably test their workmanship in a fortnight. Then, and not till then, when supply trains can follow unobstructedly, will an advance in force be made. Then there lies forty miles, and perhaps as many days, between us and the rebels. At the end of the time and the trip named we shall probably have a grand battle. Whatever its result may be it can only be a check if adverse to the Federal troops. To the rebels an adverse termination will make the battle a decisive one. It is gratifying to feel that all that can be effected to ensure for the Union cause a great victry is being done. In the centre division of the main army there are not less than 50,000 men, and ten or twelve full and complete batteries, of the finest quality, manned and supported by regulars.

Eastern Kentucky (as I telegraphed) is being overrun and devastated by the forces under Humphrey Marshall. The Union men have been driven out of the principal towns of that district. Col. Moore, in command of a regiment of Ohio troops, has fallen back from Louisa upon Greenupsburg. Humphrey Marshall's force took possession of the town on the 17th. It was reported that he intended following up Col. Moore. It is not improbable Greenupsburg may share the fate of Guyandotte. A thousand rebels are encamped at Owingsville, in Bath county, where they propose wintering. This is the same force which took possession of West Liberty on 15th inst. They carried off all that was valuable in the shape of food and clothing.

Gen. Shoepff still holds Zollicoffer in check at Somerset. Zollicoffer has made no attempt to cross, but on the contrary, made a move indicative of an intention to retire. This was on the 15th. General Shoepff immediately made demonstrations towards him, and the intention to depart was abandoned. It is understood that this coquetting on the part of Gen. Shoepff, is with the intention of allowing Gen. Boyle time to reach Monticello, in the rear of Zollicoffer.

Capt. Prime, of Gen. Buell's staff and chief of the corps of engineers, is a prisoner at Nashville. He was wounded and then taken by Zollicoffer's men. Capt. Prime is of the regular army, and one of the most important officers of Gen. Buell's command.

John C. Breckinridge's Congressional District has sent 5,015 men to the Federal army, and 10,000 to the rebels. The evil influence of Breckinridge, Powell, Magoffin and Marshall is the cause of this sad defection in this quarter. The whole force of Kentucky, at present under enlistment is 28,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1861.

There has been an obvious change wrought in political circles here within a few days. Senators and Representatives who, one week since, were most eager to make a clean sweep of rebel slave property, are to-day stammering and paltering and making signals of distress. I could write names in this connection which would appall the constituents of the gentlemen thus afflicted. They are Republicans. All the Democrats, in or out of Congress, who have made a record on the side of emancipation or confiscation, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are heroically firm. I saw John Cochrane last night. He has not swerved a hair's breadth from his sagacious and manly position. Those gentlemen who are seemingly preparing to fall down and wallow, as so many have done before them, are political friends of the Administration. History may be searched in vain for a parallel to the conspicuous dishonor and the craven weakness which Washington exhibits in the sunlight of this day of grace. God forbid that I should make the spectacle a whit more gloomy than it is! Two weeks, nay one week, since, he would have been accounted an idiot who ventured to doubt or question the speedy passage of a bill taking from the rebels their greatest element of strength, to wit—their slaves. Now, the wisest and truest men in Congress doubtfully shake their heads or frankly confess their despair of the result. Amendments, commitments, delays, dodges, recommitments, disagreements between the two houses, committees of conference, adjournments and the whole category of cowardly evasions and sneaking hostility under the guise of friendship, loom up palpably and grimly before us. The people can save us from the body of this death, and they alone.

The most natural inquiry is, What has produced this change? What, let me ask, is it that usually produces such changes at the Federal capital? What is it that usually drives the representatives of the people into submission to the behests of slavery? What is it that has heretofore robbed them of the manhood which God entrusted to their unworthy keeping? What is it that has generally steeped their brains and softened their spinal columns in this debased and debasing metropolis? It is not a little remarkable that simultaneously with this apparent change—this evident lowering of sentiment on the twin subjects of slavery and the war—important discoveries have been made in the volume of *Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs* submitted to Congress in connection with the President's Message. "The condition of slavery in the several States," says Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, (page 183), "will remain *just the same*, whether it [the rebellion] shall succeed or fail." Numerous passages of like import are found in the instructions of the Secretary of State to Minister Adams and Minister Corwin. A ludicrous circumstance is noticed in connection with Mr. Corwin's mission. Mr. Seward instructs him to keep out of view any *moral causes*, which may be supposed to lie at the bottom of the strife between the Government and the rebellious districts, but before receiving this dispatch Mr. Corwin writes that he has sedulously laid before the Government and people of Mexico the *moral causes* lying at the bottom, etc., etc.! Recurring to the dispatch to Mr. Dayton, it is quite generally remarked that if the condition of slavery is to remain just the same, under all circumstances, and in every event, measures must be taken to prevent any new legislation on the subject. Else the infallibility of Mr. Seward will be impugned. The views of Messrs. Chase, Cameron and Welles, as plainly expressed in their reports, differ diametrically from those held at the State Department. How stands the President? I can only say that the information given in a previous letter came from the best available source, but that I cannot undertake to be more consistent than my informant. He may have been mistaken; if so, I have been mistaken also, and if so, the President more nearly coincides with Mr. Seward than with Messrs. Chase, Cameron and Welles. The reader will perhaps pronounce all this as mystical and absurd as an oracle out of Delphos. Let it be replied that I would do no injustice to the President of the United States, nor say ought which should abate the confidence of the people in him, for upon his shoulders rests an awful responsibility. If, with the means placed at his disposal, he shall fail, his own reflections will be more than he can bear; and let it not be said that my indiscretion placed any straws in the way by which the country might have been saved. Let this stand in the place of any more positive statements as to the ground taken by the Executive.

I have telegraphed you the principal features of the report of the Van Wyck Committee, so-called, which was submitted by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a day or two since. The astounding nature of the revelations there made is not yet generally understood by the members of Congress. The report, embracing 130 pages, has been admirably prepared and condensed by Mr. Washburne from some 1,200 pages of testimony; yet such matters do not really become public here until they come back with the newspapers, with each item reduced to a paragraph which may be comprehended at a glance. With all the diligence which could be used by the representatives of the New York and Philadelphia papers on Tuesday evening, they hardly penetrated through the crust of the corruption, and hence Washington is still in quite an opaque ignorance of the contents of the document. I met three Senators this morning who confessed that they knew not a syllable of its revelations. Hence it cannot be said that it has created any sensation here, except among those whose business it is to ransack all such volumes and give the gems to the public as fast as possible. In the course of a day or two more, there will be gnashing of teeth here, if not weeping and wailing, over the pages of that report. There are some mysteries about it which defy solution. The clearance of the steamer Cataline is one. The only things that can be found out are, that Collector Barney refused, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, to grant a clearance for her cargo—that repeated efforts were made to procure the clearance—that finally Thurlow Weed got a military pass for her from Gen. Wool, and that Gen. Wool shortly afterwards sent word to Collector Barney that he had been imposed upon, and that the Cataline must be prevented from sailing. A steamer was sent after her, but it was too late; not a moment had been lost by the Captain of the Cataline after getting his pass. The committee have examined everybody and everything to elucidate the mystery, but in vain. Another very strange thing is the influence or motive which induced Gen. Wool to direct Col. Tompkins to charter vessels from Capt. Comstock. Comstock is shown to be a scoundrel of the worst sort. Who introduced him to the confidence of Gen. Wool? Still another query is this: What manner of man is Mr. James Humphrey, the confidential clerk of Alexander Cummings? Who is he? Where did he come from? Where did he go to? We know only that he was recommended to Cummings by Thurlow Weed, and that he went up to Albany to buy beef and pork of the hardware firm of E. Corning & Co. In fact, the nose of Thurlow Weed is hardly less prominent in this part of the report than it is on his own face.

To believe that there is really a plan for bringing the war to a successful issue, and that that plan is a military plan, and that it is entertained by the commanding General, is *something*. I know many persons here, reputed to be wise, sagacious, penetrating men in the States or districts which they represent, who would hoot me for a greenhorn if I were to utter the conviction audibly. Yet I believe there is such a plan—a military plan, and not a diplomatic or a financial plan. Whether it contemplates fighting the enemy in the usual way, or destroying them by fire balloons, or frightening them to death with gongs, I know not. I rejoice in the belief that there is a military plan. The range of debate in both Houses of Congress for two or three days past has rather implied a want of confidence in the Executive branch of the Government, both as to its civil and military functions. The feeling is very general that if we come out of this conflict with a national flag, a national motto, a history which posterity will not blush to read, we shall have more abundant cause to thank Almighty God than did our fathers in the dreary season of Valley Forge. Whether this feeling is well or ill founded, let the reader judge. Unless the news from England has disconcerted the proposed operations in the field, I predict that there will soon be genuine war where the public have learned to look only for sham battles and waste of gunpowder.

The speech of Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, in reply to Gen. Jim Lane, was, in a feeble way, almost as unpatriotic as anything ever uttered by Mason or Hunter. It has been frequently remarked, since its delivery, that the country has not gained much by sending one of the F. F.'s to Fort Warren, and conferring $3,000 per annum and mileage on another. Mason had some brains; Carlile has none. The only part of his argument which had any vitality was a rehash of Breckinridge's speech at the extra session—a fact which Gen. Lane very pointedly turned against him. All else was the usual balderdash about "negro thieves" and the "inhuman, unholy crusade against American constitutional *liberty*"—by which Mr. Carlile meant the proposition to confer liberty on the slaves of rebels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS: ITS CAUSE, SIGNIFICANCE AND SOLUTION. By Americus. Chicago, Ill. Published by John R. Walsh. 1861.

This is the title of a neat pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, in which the war and its causes are discussed with a clearness and fidelity that commend it to careful perusal. It is published anonymously, yet we can assure our readers that the name of the writer would lend its arguments added weight. At this time its circulation will do much good in enlightening the public mind as to the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, and its only solution.

We can only find space for a few extracts, in which we are aware we shall do the writer the injustice of dissevering his points from the careful reasoning by which they are supported. Still they are valuable in themselves, and will give a specimen of the plain and fearless mode the author has adopted for the discussion of the question of this age. We select detached paragraphs taken at random. First as to

THE CAUSE.

We presume no thinking man, who has any considerable insight into American affairs, doubts for a moment that Slavery is the cause of the wide-spread rebellion which threatens the subversion of our institutions.

Some of the specific corruptions of slavery, which have been instrumental in preparing the way for this rebellion, are the despotism with which it has trampled upon the liberty of the white man in the South, and the assiduity with which it has cultivated a sentiment of hostility to the principle of democracy. In no civilized country can a tyranny be found more cruel and inexorable than that which guards the slaveholding aristocracy of America. "As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here," observes Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, "the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists."

When, therefore, this original idea of the gradual reduction of slavery was abandoned, and the resolution taken to foster and encourage it, three things became in consequence absolutely necessary to the slaveholder: first, a *new political and philosophical theory of slavery*, to serve as a justification before the world of the change of policy; secondly, *the opening up of new areas for slavery to expand to*, in order to relieve its pressure upon the older States; and thirdly, *the possession of the Federal Government*, as the only means by which this theory could be effectuated, and these fresh areas for slave culture secured.

It is idle to talk about the unequal operation of import duties as a cause. Mr. Calhoun tried that in 1832; but finding he could not rally the South upon it—finding that profound and subtle intellects disputed the whole theory—he abandoned it as a means of uniting the whole Southern people, and recommended slavery instead. It is equally idle to talk about any definite and tangible infringement upon the South, as a cause. The whole list of pretended grievances vanishes into thin air the moment they are examined.

Finally the author passes to a discussion of

THE SOLUTION AND CURE.

This rebellion being entirely without any basis of right, and contemplating, as it does, fatal and irreparable mischief to the whole country, should be quelled so effectually that the example will never be forgotten. The territorial integrity of the Union should be maintained at every hazard. The whole broad Empire of Freedom should come forth intact and unbroken from the "sea of troubles" through which it is passing.

As to compromises, with which we suspect the Administration will yet be tempted, we cannot hear of them any more without a feeling of disgust. In the name of common sense, not less than liberty and patriotism, let us have no concessions to traitors, and no further covenants with slavery. There is but one line of safety and honor for the country to pursue, and that is to go directly through with the great duty that is thrust upon us. Any faltering, any retrogressive steps, will bring with it all the fatal consequences which are involved in the surrender of national character. Let it be settled once for all, that nothing but just punishment is to be gained by an appeal from the ballot box to the bayonet.

Slavery has made itself a mortal enemy to the existence of Constitutional liberty in these United States. The only sensible correlative of this is, that Constitutional liberty acting in self-defense should become a mortal enemy to the dark power. Is loyal blood so cheap and slavery so dear, that the lives of patriotic men shall be sacrificed without stint and in tender regard for that which is the source of all our treason and all our woes?

Woman's Rights Convention.

The strong minded women have established the first triumph of their principles in the Tennessee Legislature. On the 4th inst., the following were offered as amendments to the bill to protect the property of married women, and are now awaiting action:

"*Be it enacted*, That in all popular elections every unmarried woman, being the owner of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote as male citizens; and every married woman having separate property, whose husband may be insolvent, shall in like manner be entitled to vote, and her husband shall be disfranchised.

"*Be it further enacted*, That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgin, maid, or widow, that shall impose upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any male subject in the Confederate States of America, by the means of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined the sum of $100, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court trying the cause."

The North Carolina Election Humbug.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We have no doubt that there are thousands of good Union men in North Carolina; but the stories about the declaration of independence, and the election of M. N. Taylor as Provisional Governor, and that of Foster as Member of Congress, are undoubtedly false. The Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives have very properly decided that Foster is not entitled to a seat. In this connection it is important to state that the Norfolk *Day Book* says, that "'Ch. Hy. Foster,' Union member of Congress for North Carolina, is a Knight of the Golden Circle, and sworn ever to aid the South in weal or woe; that he was an active and prominent member of the association in North Carolina, and administered the solemn oath, &c., to many members there."

It also states that Marble Nash Taylor, now Provisional Governor of North Carolina, was a Chaplain in a North Carolina Regiment, and an earnest preacher of the word, as given to to him by the prophet Jeff.

ILLINOIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association occurs this year at Bloomington, on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Among the lecturers announced are G. I. King, Prof. W. M. Baker, Hon. Newton Bateman, (State Superintendent of Schools,) and Miss Mahoney, of Quincy.

"It will doubtless be an interesting occasion for teachers, as such gatherings always are. Lady members will be entertained free of expense at Bloomington, as as they were at Quincy a year ago, and the hotels charge reduced fare to gentlemen. The railroads also grant members return tickets free.

An examination of teachers for State certificates also occurs there on the 24th and 25th.

GEN. SCOTT'S PARIS LETTER.

What he thinks of the Mason-Slidell Imbroglio, and his Counsel to Europeans and Americans.

The letter of Gen. Scott, published in the Paris and London journals, has been added to his own foreign dispatches as producing a good effect, and we give the letter beneath in full. It was published through the agency of Mr. John Bigelow, our Consul at Paris:

MY DEAR SIR: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed that those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you, that every instinct of prudence, as well as of good neighborhood, prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people, and at no period has our Government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political, and religious, almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one, must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point, but if it does, I feel that I may take upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries, which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war; that right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down upon nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficiency of which may be not yet entirely exhausted. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end early in the present century, and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world, and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than any of the other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act for which, in all its material bearings, her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were, as all the authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretense that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two Governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, humane, and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty Courts now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the Trent, the London *Times* of November 28th says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop, and visit, and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do now nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days."

If England, as we are encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they would emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maratime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over-prompt recognition as belligerents of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen, I will not attempt to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences, which have already occurred, has planted in the breast of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights; and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hotel Westminster, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

To ——, Esq.

Opinion of John Quincy Adams.

"What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it—no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be linked. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacrifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."

The Army Bill.

The Committee of the House to whom was referred the subject of the consolidation of the army and volunteers, have presented an elaborate report recommending that the bill do not pass. The following is the substance of the ground taken by them:

No fact is more clearly deducible from the Constitution than this—that there should always exist in the country two different and distinct classes of military organization, the one a permanent organization, to be raised, supported, armed and disciplined by, and belong to, and represent, the whole Union, as a Federal army; the other a temporary organization, to be raised by the respective States whenever the exigencies of public danger in the obstruction of the laws, the raising of insurrections, and the fact of invasions should necessitate the use of a larger force than that possessed by the Federal Government—to be called into being only upon extraordinary occasions—to preserve their distinct character as volunteers or militiamen during the term of their service, and to be disbanded again when the occasion which had called them forth had passed away.

Significant.

The fire at Charleston destroyed the building in which the LAST Democratic National Convention was held, and also the building in which the FIRST disloyal State Convention assembled.

Cotton Culture on the Prairies.

Historical Facts and Proofs.

Our recent publications of facts connected with the culture of cotton in this State have created much surprise among those to whom the entire subject was new. Many of our old residents looked upon it justly as but the revival of an old topic, a return to a source of agricultural wealth, well established in the past, and only abandoned because made less profitable by competition. All that is needed to prove the practicability of profitable and extensive culture of cotton in this State is a proper presentation of historical facts. The actual record will outweigh all theory on the subject.

The following statements in relation to Cotton growing in Southern Illinois, were furnished to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. An agent of the Company is now collecting information of a similar character farther south, and there seems to be conclusive evidence that we have Eight to Ten Millions of Acres of Lands, which will afford good merchantable Cotton, from 300 to 500 pounds to the acre. During the coming year, if Illinois cannot market her Corn crop, she must turn her attention to Cotton, Flax, Castor Beans, Sorghum, and other semi-tropical products.

JAMES L. LAMB, Esq., (Mather, Lamb & Co.)—Resident now of Springfield; formerly resided in Randolph county in 1823, 1824 and 1825. Was storekeeper; used to purchase cotton of the farmers, and shipped it from Kaskaskia to Pittsburgh by the Ohio—generally 200 to 300 bales during the year. There were several gins worked by horse-power in the county.

M. F. HACKETT—Lived in Sangamon county from 1829 to 1841. Many of my neighbors at that time raised cotton every year. Elihu Bowen's gin worked by horse-power; was generally resorted to to gin the cotton. I never heard of any trouble by frost—it was raised as easily as corn. I have often seen it raised for first crop on new prairie sod.

W. BUTLER, State Treasurer—Came to Illinois in 1824 with his father, who raised cotton annually for several years. Butler used to take the cotton to Bowen's gin, and names a dozen different neighbors who made cotton part of their annual planting until the low price of manufactured goods drove homespun out of the market. Elihu Bowen's gin was located on Rock Creek, sixteen miles west of Springfield.

In Fayette county, twelve miles from Vandalia, a cotton gin was in constant use between 1832 and 1836.

LIEUT. GOV. CASEY'S LETTER.

Z. CASEY emigrated to Jefferson county, Illinois, from Middle Tennessee, in the year 1817. "I had been in the habit of raising all the cotton the family used prior to coming to this State. For twelve years after I came to Illinois, to wit, from 1817 to 1829, we raised cotton every year sufficient for home consumption, and discontinued raising cotton there because cotton goods could be purchased cheaper in the stores than made at home. We used Tennessee cotton seed. Planted usually about the first of May, and picked out during the month of September. Usually we had no trouble from frost.

"I have no doubt but that cotton could be raised to advantage in all the south half of Illinois every year. "Z. CASEY.

"Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., Dec. 9, 1861."

SAMUEL HENRY, aged 67 years, came from Tennessee in 1819—post office, Nashville, Washington county; for six years raised cotton near Sparta, Randolph county, and three subsequent years raised it where he now lives. Gave up the culture because it imposed too much labor upon the women, and cotton yarn could be bought cheaper than they could raise it. Planted as soon as the ground was in condition—about the first of May. Very early frost would sometimes affect it. Thinks it can be raised here successfully.

LIVESAY CARTER, aged 62 years—post office, Nashville, Washington county—came from Tennessee in 1818; raised cotton six years; planted in May, and picked from first of September until November; used native seed; it sometimes was slightly affected by frost. Thinks cotton can be raised here as well as anywhere.

WM. D. MITCHELL, aged 45—post office, Ashley, Washington county—came from Tennessee in 1829; raised cotton for ten years; ceased to raise it because cotton goods could be bought cheaper; used native seed; planted as early as the ground was in condition to work, and had no trouble from frost; the yield was quite uniform.

JAMES MARTIN, aged 58—post office Osborn, Washington county, came from Tennessee in 1828, says for the first eight years raised cotton every year until cotton goods became cheaper. Used native seed—planted from first to tenth of May, and picked during the fall; don't think this will ever be a cotton country. Cannot tell the reason why—he acknowledged that it grew with him; the frost would nip it sometimes.

DAVID McCLURKIN, aged 48 years, came from South Carolina in 1837. Says for first four years raised cotton successfully, until the women began to buy their cotton goods. Used native seed—had no trouble from frost. Think cotton can be grown here of as good a quality, and with a larger yield, than in South Carolina. Post office, Sparta, Randolph county.

ISAAC FORD, aged 38 years—post office, Osborn, Washington county, came from Missouri in 1835. Had raised cotton the past two years, 1860 and 1861—used native seed; planted 10th May and picked early in the fall. Had no trouble from frost. Thinks it can be raised as successfully and just as well as any other crop.

ZACHARIAH PARISH, aged 57—Post office Osborn, Washington county, came from Ohio in 1840—has raised cotton most every year since—used native seed, planted early in May and picked during the fall. Has raised on old and new land; does better on new land; had no trouble from frost.

MRS. WM. FINCH—Post office Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, came from Indiana—raised cotton for about twenty years before 1845, until cotton goods became cheaper. Used Southern seed—planted as early as possible in May, and picked during the fall—had no trouble from frost—does better on new land. It is a sure and good crop, planted early in the spring on fresh turned sod, and requires no cultivation. Their average yield off of an acre and a quarter, after taking out the toll for ginning, was four hundred pounds—equal to a yield of over four hundred pounds to the acre.

APPOLLOS COOPER, aged 60—Came from Tennessee in 1860—Post office, De Soto, Jackson County, raised cotton this year, planted first of May, cut off by the army worm; replanted the last day of May, and it was as good cotton as he ever saw grown in Tennessee—yielded at the rate of from 1200 to 1600 pounds per acre of seed cotton.

BANISTER KRUSE, aged 46, native of Illinois—post office, De Soto, Jackson County, has raised cotton for the past twenty-three years, used native seed; planted in May and picked in September.

HARDEY KRUSE, aged 43—post office, De Soto, Jackson County, native of Illinois, has raised cotton for the past twenty years, used native seed; planted the first week in May and picked during September and October, had no trouble from frost.

JAMES KRUSE, aged 35—post office, De Soto, Jackson County, has raised cotton for the past eight years, used native seed; planted tenth of May picked in September, thinks it is a sure crop with proper cultivation.

ROBERT PUGH, as to the culture of cotton, near Pana, by his father Thomas Pugh. R. Pugh, age 46. Thomas Pugh is dead—his son, Robert Pugh, says, they came from Kentucky in 1819, for first six years raised cotton every year, did so until cotton goods were sold cheaper; used Kentucky seed. The only crop that failed was planted on newly cleared timber land, it grew too rank and remained green too long, and was considerably injured by frost; planted about the first of May and picked during the fall. Had no trouble from frost, but in the single instance above mentioned. Lives on Sec. 4, 11 N, 2 E, 3.

THOMAS WELLS, aged 84, P. O. DuQuoin, Perry county, came from South Carolina in 1805. Raised cotton for twenty-five years—until cotton became cheaper; used Kentucky seed; planted first of May and commenced picking the last of August; thinks it will grow and do well, unless the climate has changed very much.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, aged 52, P. O. DuQuoin, Perry county, native of Illinois. Raised cotton for ten years—until spun thread could be bought cheaper than it could be made. Planted from first to tenth of May, and picked in September, had no trouble from frost.

RICHARD R. TAYLOR, aged 63, came from South Carolina in 1808. Raised cotton for thirty years after 1820; used native seed—planted in May. Has raised as good cotton on Big Muddy as he ever saw raised in Tennessee. Thinks it grows best in the timber. P. O. DuQuoin, Perry county.

JOHN ROBINSON, aged 69, P. O. Elkville, Jackson county, came from Tennessee in 1805. Has raised cotton for about forty-five years past; used Tennessee seed, occasionally touched with frost, planted in May and picked in September and October. Thinks it will do well here.

THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 38, native of Illinois, has raised cotton ever since he was old enough to pick it, used native seed, planted as early in May as the ground would permit, and picked in September. Has yielded, with good culture, 800 lbs. to the half acre of seed cotton, equal to 200 lbs. clear cotton.

LOUIS WELLS, aged [illegible], came from South Carolina in 1810. Raised cotton for twenty years, until cotton goods could be bought cheaper: used native seed, planted in May and picked during the fall. He had no trouble from frost.

DANIEL DAY, is dead. His wife says they came from North Carolina in 1820, and raised cotton for fourteen years, gave up raising because they preferred buying their cotton goods. Used native seed, planted first of May, and picked during September—had no trouble from frost. P. O. DuQuoin, Perry county.

MRS. EDITH TAYLOR, aged 55, came from Kentucky in 1810. Has raised cotton, with occasional intermissions, up to this time. Used native seed, planted as soon as they could in the spring, and picked last of August and 1st September—had no trouble from frost. Thinks it can be raised here if people will cultivate it. P. O. DuQuoin, Perry county.

ABNER JONES, aged 45, P. O. Du Quoin, Perry county, came from Tennessee in 1830; raised cotton eight years; discontinued because it was cheaper to buy cotton yarn; used native seed, planted early in May and picked in September; does not think it will succeed as a paying crop; fibre short and yield light.

ELIJAH WELLS, aged 76, P. O. Tamaroa, Perry county, came from South Carolina in 1810; raised cotton ten years; from 1829 to 1838, owned a cotton gin, and cleaned the seed out of the cotton for a large neighborhood around Du Quoin; is satisfied from experience with the culture of cotton, that it will do well in Southern Illinois.

MINYARD GILLAM, aged 62, P. O. Tamaroa, Perry county, came from Tennessee in 1839; raised cotton for thirty years—until the women thought the work was too hard, and that they could buy the cotton yarn cheaper; used native seed; planted about the first of May and picked in September and October; sometimes affected by frost; thinks it don't do as well as in Tennessee.

R. M. GALLOWAY, aged 52, P. O. Tamaroa, Perry county, came from Indiana in 1830; raised cotton for twenty years; used native seed; planted in May and picked in September; had no trouble from frost, thinks excellent cotton can be grown here.

MARY CURLEE, P. O. Tamaroa, Perry county, came from Tennessee in 1828, raised cotton two first years; gave it up because cotton goods could be bought cheaper, and they preferred sending their children to school to keeping them at home picking the seed out of cotton; used the early seed; planted early in September; had no trouble from frost; thinks it can be grown here successfully.

P. W. JONES, aged 46, P. O. St. Johns, Perry county, came from Tennessee in 1827; raised cotton for twenty-five years—until it got to be a useless thing to raise, used native seed; planted early in May and picked during the fall; thinks with a market for the sale of it, and gins in the country to prepare it; he could make more money raising cotton than either wheat or corn.

PETER HAGLER, aged 56, P. O. Du Quoin, Perry county, came from North Carolina in 1820; raised cotton for twenty years in Jackson and Perry counties—until cotton goods became so cheap it was unprofitable to raise it; used native seed; planted as near the first of May as possible, and picked from August to October; the frost would touch it occasionally, but not seriously.

THOMAS F. WHITE—aged 56, post office, Ashley, Washington county. Came from Georgia in 1814—raised Cotton for fifteen years, until the women preferred buying their cotton yarn. Used native seed—planted as soon as the ground was in good condition, about the first of May, and picked during the fall—the frost did not injure but in two or three years.

SAMUEL ANDERSON—aged 55, post office, Coloma, Washington county. Came from Alabama in 1838—raised cotton for ten years, until they felt able to buy their cotton yarn. Used native seed, planted about the first of May and picked from September to November—had no trouble from frost—does not think the lint is as good as it is in the South, but the crop will mature and do well here.

WILLIAM CORGAN—aged 55, post office Coloma, Washington county. Came from North Carolina in 1828—raised cotton for five years—gave it up because other crops were more profitable. Used native seed, planted about the first of May and picked in September and October; thinks the crop is shortened occasionally by frost.

JAMES COLTER, aged 50—post office Ashley, Washington county. Came from Tennessee in 1842—raised cotton four years—gave up raising it because cotton goods could be bought cheaper. Used native seed, planted about the first of May and picked in September and October. Cotton grows well, but does not open so well, and does not think the staple is so good as it is in Tennessee—had no serious trouble from frost.

JOEL WOODRUM, aged 70—post office Ashley, Washington county. Came from Tennessee in 1820—says he has raised cotton since 1830, and means to continue to raise it. Used native seed—thinks it can be raised here as good as can be raised in Tennessee—planted during the first week in May and commenced picking the last of August—had no trouble from frost.

ELISHA STIVERS, aged 34—post office Ashley, Washington county. Native of Illinois—has raised cotton ever since he can recollect until five years past—has no particular reason for ceasing its culture, except that it begun to be more trouble than profit—cotton goods could be bought so much cheaper. Used native seed, planted on or before the 10th of May and picked from the last of August until the crop was gathered—think it will grow successfully.

ALLEN POAGE, of Homer, Ill., aged 40 years, raised more or less cotton every year for the ten years previous to 1845, and always had a good crop.

His opinion is that the higher and more sandy the land, the better the crop, as a general rule; but some of the largest and best cotton he ever raised was in "new breaking."

When the land was well fitted for the crop, they used to plant it in drills, plants about ten or twelve inches apart, cultivated it with a horse, and used a hoe among it; did not trim or prune it, and met with good success every year. If he can procure the seed, will plant fifteen acres next season.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL FORCE AVAILABLE.—The three classes of reserve comprise eight line of battle ships, six frigates, five corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a grand total of 1,861 guns. The steam gunboats attached are not included, which are 21 in number, with 42 guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is confined entirely to effective vessels at present, or could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. The total number of guns in the ships enumerated before is 225, while Admiral Milne's fleet, on the North American station amounts to 873 guns.

For the Holidays.

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

We take a pleasure in noticing the beautiful display of fine PICTURES AND MIRRORS In the New Store opened by MESSRS. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO., No. 124 South Clark Street, Under Fassett & Cook's. Also, 48 Lasalle street, next to the Old Democrat Office. They have a large assortment of Richly Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and Black Walnut Photograph Frames, just suitable for Christmas or New Year Gifts, at low prices. Parties wanting anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Visitors welcome at all times. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO.

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DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due the firm is to be paid to L. S. Warner, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and who will pay all liabilities. Chicago, Dec. 16th, 1861. L. S. WARNER. C. H. PARKS.

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

de1-h686-1m Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja18-a89-ly]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House,)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc25-g98-3m

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.

☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap25-61-ly

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. ap16-61-ly

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

LANGOUR,

NERVOUSNESS.

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,

INSANITY,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

SOUR STOMACH,

SICK HEADACHE,

HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

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PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

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Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

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Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Piles, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. As the Doctor is not a "cure-all" doctor he will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be treated ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M.D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

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OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help in every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2863.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience ... GRANULAR FUEL ...

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oc13-g699-6m Telegraph Office.

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Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

au22-g62-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de16-h796-ly E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13 h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h765-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. B. CLAPP, President. no12-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons of Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

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BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

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Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je16'61-ly

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Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g32wtjo1-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d793-ly

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6-1771-ly

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago

D. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

☞ Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de16-h829-1m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-2m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-2m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his Store, No. 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc24-g962-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 69 Beekman street, New York. de20-h917-1m

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SADDLES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 22 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office. oc31ly

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The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861

WAR VESSELS FITTING OUT.

Part of Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

[From the N. Y. Post, 18th inst.]

The preparations for the expedition under the command of Gen. Burnside have caused a great increase of business at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and appearances indicate that the workmen will have their hands full for some time to come. Four vessels have been put into commission at the Navy Yard since Tuesday last, namely:

The new gun-boat Winona, Lieutenant-Commanding G. P. Nichols; armament two 32-pounders, broadside; 1 eleven-inch columbiad, and one rifled Parrott gun.

The new gun-boat Chippewa, Lieut-Commanding Andrew Bryson; armament same as Winona.

The steamer Quaker City, Commander Jas. M. Frailey; armament eight 32-pounders, broadside, and one rifled Parrott gun.

The schooner Hope, Master's Mate M. S. Chase. This vessel was formerly a private yacht, afterwards on coast survey duty, and will now be used as a despatch boat, being a very quick sailer.

The purchased steamer Norwich, from Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the bark Restless arrived at the Yard yesterday to be armed and put in commission. They have already received the alterations necessary to convert them into vessels of war. The bark Pursuit has received her armament, which consists of six 32-pounders. The Winona will leave the Yard to-day and anchor off the Battery to receive her powder. She was preparing to leave yesterday, but had to be floated into the dry dock, weich she had just left, in consequence of her propeller getting entangled in a rope.

The U. S. vessels of war now at this port or at the Navy Yard, and ready for service, are as follows:

No.	*Names of Vessels.*	*Description.*	*Guns.*
1.	Vandalia,	Sloop-of-war,	22
2.	Oneida,	Sloop-of-war,	7
3.	Tuscarora,	Sloop-of-war,	7
4.	Winona,	Gunboat,	4
5.	Chippewa,	Gunboat,	4
6.	Cayuga,	Gunboat,	4
7.	Owasco,	Gunboat,	4
8.	Quaker City,	Steamer,	9
9.	Mercedita,	Steamer,	6
10.	Wyandotte,	Steamer,	10
11.	Potomska,	Steamer,	8
12.	Norwich,	Steamer,	8
13.	Nightingale,	Ship,	6
14.	Arthur,	Bark,	6
15.	Pursuit,	Bark,	6
16.	Restless,	Bark,	6

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

There is a probability that a part of the vessels named in the foregoing list may be employed in General Burnside's expedition. In addition to these, several gunboats have recently been purchased and fitted out, a few of which have sailed within a few days for Annapolis, while others are lying in our harbor awaiting orders.

Among these gunboats are the following:

Bombshell	....	—
Cadet	....	—
Chasseur—formerly	the	St. Nicholas.
Cossack	"	Eastern City.
Dragon	"	Remington.
Grape Shot	"	—
Grenade	"	—
Guerilla	"	Mary S. Kimball
Guide	"	Admiral
Highlander	"	Clairmont.
Hussar	"	Davis.
Lancer	"	Dutchess.
Picket	"	Philadelphia.
Pioneer	"	Sherman.
Ranger	"	—
Recruit	"	Stampede.
Rocket	"	—
Scout	"	Geo. Davis
Sentinel	"	Mayo.
Shrapnel	"	—
Skirmisher	"	Mary C Hopkins
Vedette	"	Reliance.
Voltigeur	"	Jabob Merritt.
Zouave	"	Marshall Ney.

The Government is constantly purchasing vessels suitable for transportation or for conversion into gun boats, in order to provide a naval force sufficient for all emergencies.

The East Tennessee Railroad.

The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions promising the co-operation of the State in building a railroad to East Tennessee, as proposed in President Lincoln's message, but no route is indicated, nor is any material aid specially promised. In this connection the Cincinnati *Gazette* narrates how a similar project was started twenty-five years ago, and how it failed. It says that in 1835 a meeting was held in Cincinnati to consider the continuation of a railroad from Newport to Paris, Ky. The first idea was for a local road, but gradually it enlarged to a scheme for a line through to the Southern Atlantic or Gulf States, and for this purpose a meeting was called and held at Knoxville, Tenn., in July, 1836. Ten States were represented, and among the gentlemen were Gen. Harrison, Mr. Hayne of S. C., Garrett Davis of Ky., (now U. S. Senator) etc. In the convention were two classes of rival interests. The first was that between Georgia and South Carolina. The Charleston interest, represented by Col. Blonding and Gen. Hayne, wanted the route proposed by the Cincinnati Committee, which was the direct and proper one for them. The Georgia interest, however, wanted to favor Savannah, and therefore insisted upon the line, which is now actually constructed from Knoxville to Atlanta, Macon, Savannah and Augusta. The other rival interests were those which existed within the State of Kentucky, and *which were fatal to the road.* Kentucky had, on the Ohio river, the towns of Louisville, Covington and Maysville, each of which claimed a terminus. The result was that although the Cincinnati and Charleston Company asked for nothing whatever but simple charter rights, (the State not proposing to contribute,) the Legislature of Kentucky insisted upon burdening the company with the *construction of three roads*, one to each of the above points. It is unnecessary to say that this was fatal to the unity of the plan. But what was the policy of Kentucky toward that and other works? She stood with folded arms, while other States, even the extreme South, actively engaged in the construction of railroads. She gave not a dollar, as far as we know, and now finds the rebel South covered with railroads, bringing armies to ravage her country and destroy her citizens—to place her, if possible, in the unhappy condition of Virginia, divided, harassed and devasted.

The problem, past and future, of a *direct* railroad communication between the Ohio valley and the Southern Atlantic, is also related to the political and military condition of the country. Mr. Calhoun, the statesman of the South, was understood to be *opposed to this direct route to the Ohio*, and favored the connecting of Charleston, through the Tennessee valley, with Memphis, which has been done. Was not this part of his policy to unite the South in some future movement against the Union? His principle policy was, that the Cotton States had separate interests, and must defend them.

Wanted—The New England Fishermen.

[From the New York World, 18th inst.]

We have received from the efficient Assistant Secretary of the Navy the following statement of facts, in reply to some suggestions of ours, as to inducements for obtaining the fishermen of New England in the navy. It will be seen that the department now offers every advantage and inducement to that brave class of seamen which is reasonably to be expected. They can ship at any rendezvous for the war, and only for the war; there is little or no probability of their being sent on foreign stations; there is plenty of active work to be done at home, and to be done immediately. Several expeditions are nearly ready to sail for the Southern coast—where there is sure to be fighting. The ships, steamboats, and bomb-vessels are ready. It is the men who are wanted. The fishermen of New England have received a bounty for sixty-two years, because they trained sailors who might be needed for the nation's navy. The equivalent for that bounty is now due. Let it be paid. New England fishermen! the country calls for you.

We take the liberty of subjoining the brief letter of the Assistant Secretary:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the World:

In Saturday's issue you propose to offer three inducements for obtaining the fishermen of New England in the navy.

1. To allow them to enlist for the war.
2. To guarantee that they shall not be sent upon foreign stations.
3. To give them an opportunity to take part in the war.

The answer to these propositions are as follows:

1. They can ship at any rendezvous for the war.
2. There is very little probability of their going upon foreign stations. If a few of them are drafted it will be but a small proportion of the whole number required upon the coast.
3. Several important expeditions are nearly ready to sail for the States in rebellion, and the Department can assure all that will join active participation in the war for the Union.

The fishermen of New England, who have received the bounty of Government for sixty-two years, are now invited by the Secretary to come forward and fulfill the expectations which induced that bounty. The ships, and steamboats, and bomb-vessels are ready.

I am respectfully, your ob't servant,

G. V. FOX, Ass't Sec'y Navy.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—The fashions for the next month are topics of some interest to the ladies just now. The latest magazines inform us that narrow bands of velvet have again become fashionable as a trimming for plain or *neglige* dresses. Six, seven or nine bands are the number usually employed for the skirt, and they may be of different widths, those of the narrower width being placed alternately with the broader ones. The "Garibaldi Shirt," it is said, is to produce a revolution in the ladies' costume. It is made of printed flannel, merino, muslin de laine, printed cambric, velvet, silk or cashmere. In shape and pattern it is made in the same way as a gentleman's shirt, with plaits in front extending just below the waist, full sleeve, small collar and cuffs turned down; the ends are left so as to go underneath the dress skirt, and are long enough to allow of the skirt hanging over in bag fashion all around, producing an easy and graceful effect.

The Swiss cape is very popular for evening dress, and it is to be worn over a low necked body. It is made of muslin with narrow tucks, or folds. It is finished at the throat by a narrow row of black velvet, forming braces, and terminating in a bow at the waist, both before and behind. Whilst dresses continue to be worn long, and require the skirt to be raised up in promenading, the petticoat will always be an object of some importance in costume. However pretty the petticoats of former seasons may have been, those of the present season are still more so. They are now made in almost every color and material, and are ornamented with trimmings the most varied.

Nets, consisting of black and colored chenille, still continue to be a fashionable style of coiffure. Black nets are in general preferred to colored ones.

Instructions in Preparing Claims for Soldiers' Pay.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States, for money due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of services rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same, with the least delay the following information is furnished:

ORDER OF PAYMENT.

Order First—If the deceased was married, payment will be made—1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child, or children; (if minors, to the guardian.)

Order Second—If he died unmarried—1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general—(to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.)

APPLICATION, PROOF, AND AUTHENTICATION.

APPLICATION.—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her, or their own signature, stating his, her, or their name, age, residence, connexion to the deceased, with the letter or name of the captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged; time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed—whether "arrears of pay," &c.; and the "$100 bounty," under act of July 22, 1861.

PROOF.—To satisfy the accounting officers the person or persons thus claiming is or are entitled to the money in the character, he, she, or they claim, the depositions of two creditable witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connexion held to the deceased, and that they (the deponents) are disinterested.

AUTHENTICATION.—The application and depositions above required, to be subscribed and sworn to before a judge, commissioner, notary public, or justice of the peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by the certificate and seal of a court of record as to the fact of the said judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

If the soldier *died unmarried*, it must be so stated in the applications of there claiming to be the father, mother, brothers or sisters, *as well as by the witnesses.*

Proof of marriage (record evidence, if possible,) must always accomprny the applications of those claiming to be the widows.

Administration.—As the taking out of "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense, (often unnecessary, (it is suggested that it be done only when required by the Auditor.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—When a soldier (or volunteer) is discharged, he is (or should be) furnished with a regular "Discharge" and *two* (duplicate) "*Pay Certificates.*" Upon these papers he can be paid by a paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a paymaster, or, having presented them, and payment refused, and they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reasons for such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," *on the back of the "Discharge,"* be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge.

BOUNTY.—No *discharged* volunteer can receive the bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended;" but "the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars."

PENSIONS.—Applications for pensions, on account of "disability" received in the service, should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers on any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face before it will be paid.

MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.—All claimants wishing to obtain information, or to present claims, can communicate with this office by mail, and will receive *as speedy a reply as the business of the office will allow.*

POSTAGE.—The Government pays all postages on such communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

A compliance with the above rules will insure a prompt settlement of all claims, without unnecessary delay. Address

EZRA B. FRENCH,

Second Auditor of Treasury Department,

Washington City, D. C.

The Transmission of Soldiers' Pay to their Families.

In response to a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of War has transmitted the following report of the Paymaster General as to whether any aid, and what aid, is rendered by the pay department of the army to enable volunteers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be extended for that object:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1861.

SIR—I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the Senate of the United States of December 11, 1861, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether any and what aid is rendered by the pay department of the army to enable volunteers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be extended for that object, and to report thereon as follows:

By a General Order from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated September 19, 1861, a system of allotment rolls was adopted, to be used by the volunteers for the purpose of transmitting portions of their pay to their homes, free of expense to them. This system, if faithfully carried out, will, it is believed, afford all the facilities required.

A copy of the General Order, No. 81, current series, is herewith enclosed, exhibiting the plan adopted. There is one point, however, to which attention is respectfully called. Under existing laws a sutler has a prior claim on the pay of the men before the allotment, and this often sweeps off a portion or all of the share allowed by the soldier for the use of his family. A soldier makes his allotment on entering the service, and before contracting a debt to the sutler; and the money so assigned ought not to be allowed to be diverted from the eminently proper purpose for which it is intended, to satisfy the claims of sutlers, especially when these latter are so notoriously exorbitant and unjust.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

BENJ. F. LARNED,

Paymaster General U. S. Army.

To Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

☞ A Methodist minister has invented a double chambered shell, the inner containing powder, and the outer a composition intensely inflammatory and explosive, which, when the shell bursts, consumes everything it falls upon. It is said to be a very destructive engine, and the clerical inventor is reported to have remarked, while explaining this invention at the Department at Washington, "Faith, sir, I preached hell-fire and brimstone in the abstract a long time, and now I'll give 'em a little of it in the concrete form." The name of the pugnacious minister is Puffer—but, as Shakspeare says, "What's in a name?"

☞ If the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 19th tells the truth, there is a Connecticut Colt it will do to "break." It says:

We are assured by a letter from London, date Nov. 29, 1861, that agents of Col. Samuel Colt are actively engaged in England in aiding the manufacture of revolvers for the Southern rebels. These pistols are paid for in cash on delivery, and our correspondent assures us he saw "quantities of them the other day going on board a British steamer, to be smuggled into Charleston."

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes, and every style of desirable Pictures made to suite the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and choose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h308-tja1'62

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER

INDIA RUBBER

INDIA RUBBER

COURT PENS

COURT PENS

COURT PENS

WILL NOT CORODE.

WILL NOT CORODE.

WILL NOT CORODE.

JUST THE THING

JUST THE THING

JUST THE THING

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,

F. MUNSON,

F. MUNSON,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.,) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK! and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS, 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no28-h451-tuja1'62] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-ly

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no2'61-h89-ly]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

5,000 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,000 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
500 "	RUSSIA IRON,
100 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
235 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	BAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g913-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN. [ap18'61-ly]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe11-ly

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

jy18'61-ly Agents for Manufacturers.

Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

NO. 8 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Commission Merchants.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

22 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 2827.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. [de15-h807-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b814] G. B. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh23'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh23'60

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

8¼ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6136.

☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

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Armour, Dole & Co., C. B. & Q. Elevator......Chicago.
Chapin, Wheeler & Co. "
Henry H. Taylor, Esq. ......Freeport, Ill.
Gould & Bro. ......Chicago.
Durand Bros. & Powers "
Bowen & Bro. "
C. M. Henderson & Co. "
Huntington & Wadsworth "
C. M. Smith, Esq. ...... "
C. H. Allen, Esq., C. A. & St. L. R.R.

de10-h796-1m

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW. [au26-g167-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de7'61-ly] E. O. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

192 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h305-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc25-g999-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co. Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1516.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au28'61-3m] JAS. M. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja20'61-ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au18-a126-ly] S. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-a288

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Post Office Box 3207.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Goard Freers, Yelverdon Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. B. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18'60-ly]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-ly

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [my17'61-ly] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh2-e187-ly

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [y3-ly] M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. Office at ...

C. H. SPAFFORD. [Se5'60-ly] R. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 250 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers. s29-61-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. C. P. BRITT. [ap18'61-ly] H. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-c331-ly

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 238 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WHEELER, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE. mh31'60-ly

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street. my16-ly

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

KIER'S BEST OIL,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

oc6-g138-6m

Sewing Machines.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 128 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2988. de1-h746-1m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL, as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, including stamp for return postage.

☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for until received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

[de11-h726-1m]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $50.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 122 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & Co., Box 21, Chicago, Ill. se6'61-ly

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including

SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS.

Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government.

Office 48 Clark street, Chicago. de17-h876-1m

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

ADAMS & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.

P. O. DRAWER 5775.

FRANCIS ADAMS. [de9-h897-1m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

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RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

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Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h876-3m

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COBURN & MARRS,

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

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With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

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SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

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Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

—NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

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Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
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Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate,	.....	$50 to $90
Upper	.....	25 to 50
Lower	Vul. Rubber,	20 to 30
Entire	.....	10 to 20
Entire	Silver,	15 to 30
Upper	.....	8 to 15
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates,	.....	1 to 3
Plugged with Gold Fillings	.....	1 to 5

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt despatch in this connection. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☞

☞ Office, No. 48 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, successor to Fuller & Albaugh, would respectfully inform the public that he will still be found at the old place, and pledges himself to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANSING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my26-ly

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Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.

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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

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Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

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BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

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Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy15 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY,

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LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy16] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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oc8-g771-6m

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FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

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SAIL MAKERS,

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TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g922-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

[no13-h280-6m]

Railroads.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861.................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R., at 6 A. M., reach Clyde at 8.20 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at ... M. Urbana at ... P. M.—Dine—connecting with the train on the Col., P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 3.35 P. M., Springfield at 1.15 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.30 P. M., Hamilton at 3.35 P. M., and Cincinnati at 4.25 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.20 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.50 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Sleeping Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. B. REED, Sup't S., D. & C. R. R.

de7-h914-6w L. D. RUCKER, Sup't C. & T. R. R.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M. and ... P. M. daily, (except Saturdays.) Arrive at Chicago at ... The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 11:30 A. M.

my28 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.: through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Steamer for St. Paul, &c.

4:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

E. De Witt Robinson, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc11-ly

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:30 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:30 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and Janesville will leave the 11:30 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago:—Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:30 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

6:00 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

6:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown for trains leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sundays,) via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious New Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,

Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:00 A. M., Albany 4:30 P. M., New York 9:15 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 5:00 P. M., Albany 4:00 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 5 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train, 7:20 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:20 A. M. Fast Express; and 11:30 P. M. Mail Train.

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on all Day Express Trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. ..., 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

8:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:35 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4:52 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:35 A. M.

no9 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5:36 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:00 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:00 P. M., Logansport ..., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:30 A. M., Cairo 4:00 A. M.

8:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:25 P. M., Alton 3:30 A. M., St. Louis 10:40 A. M., Terre Haute 1:30 P. M., Vincennes 1:30 P. M., Evansville 9:30 P. M., Cairo 3:45 P. M.

On Saturdays the 8:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 8:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago:	Leave Wood-Lawn:
6:15 A. M.,	7:30 A. M.,
12:00 M.,	1:30 P. M.,
5:30 P. M.,	6:30 P. M.,

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 235 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (436 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Nine Daily Trains from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by Railroad Direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn'a Railroad."

S. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1'60-ly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, Louisville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern States ... Cincinnati, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 6:30 P. M.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 48 Randolph street, Chicago, (opposite the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my31

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

THE CITY.

The Evening Tribune.

To-morrow afternoon we shall issue the first number of the EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the very latest news by mail and telegraph, and the usual commercial and local reports. The early departure of the evening trains, the eagerness of the people in these exciting times to catch every instalment of news without delay, and the repeated requests, both of newsdealers and the people, have induced us thus to give shape to a project long a favorite one with us. The new edition may be relied upon as containing the very latest news in regard to the war, and the freshest intelligence of interest to commercial men and all classes of the community. It will be issued with promptness and dispatch, and no expense will be spared to render the EVENING TRIBUNE a desideratum both for city and country readers.

☞ There will be a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday afternoon, December 23, at 3½ o'clock.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT AUCTION.—On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, Gilbert, Sampson & Warner will sell at their salesroom another invoice of rich China, Bohemian and Parian Ware. Look out for bargains, as every article will be sold without reserve.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Chicago Temperance Legion will hold its next regular meeting on Monday evening, December 23d, in Edward's Chapel, corner of West Harrison and Halsted streets, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

☞ Those who believe there is a time to dance, should remember there is a place to dance, and a place to learn to dance, and that it is at "Martine's Terpsichorean Temple," corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The Soirees of the School are held Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—A heavy snow storm commenced about three o'clock yesterday morning, and prevailed all day and late into the night without cessation. At dark, last evening, some six inches of snow had fallen. The storm in the country must have the effect to block up the roads badly, and will probably interfere with travel for several days.

☞ Dr. Hunter's tenth letter on the treatment of Consumption, published elsewhere, will be found of great interest, discussing as it does, the Doctor's views on the proper mode of treating that insidious and wide-spread disease. Dr. Hunter is widely known for his extensive practice in affections of the throat and lung, and those of our readers who require his professional aid will be glad to know that he has opened an office in Chicago where he can be consulted.

THE SAFE ROBBERY.—Frederick Heisler, the young man charged with aiding Burns—lately held in default of bail for trial—in robbing Paymaster John H. Kinzie of his iron chest containing $400, was on Saturday afternoon brought before Justices Akin and Milliken, at the office of the Superintendent of Police, and passed his preliminary examination. The case for the defence was conducted by R. S. Blackwell, Esq., and the prosecution by Carlos Haven, Esq. Heisler gave bail in the sum of $500, to appear for trial at the February term of the Recorder's Court.

MUSIC.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the well known music dealers, Messr. Root & Cady, No. 95 Larmon Block. Their well furnished establishment at the present time offers unusual attractions to the musical public. Their piano ware rooms are filled with new and fine tuned instruments of the Steinway, Lighte & Bradbury, Gilbert, Chickering and Hallet & Davis make. They have also received a fine stock of Knabe pianos from Baltimore, instruments of great power and brilliancy. In sheet music, band instruments, musical literature and everything appertaining to the wants of the musical public, Root & Cady's establishment leaves nothing to be desired.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN PROSPECT.—We understand that another prize fight is on the tapis, and that the abettors of such disgraceful affairs are likely to have an opportunity of indulging in the unmanly art of bruising to their hearts content. One Bendigo, a somewhat noted pugilist, is now in training for the fight, at Cottage Grove, and by abstemiousness in living and the customary physical exercises which could not be put to a worse purpose, is fast approximating a condition which will enable him to batter and bruise his antagonist out of all semblance of humanity. His opponent's name we have not learned. The time selected for the fight is about the first of January and the place, either at Bridgeport or Lake View, should the authorities not interfere, meantime—a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

RELEASED.—Our readers will recollect the case, mentioned in these columns a day or two since, in which one Gilbert Kerpstein took out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Thomas Drummond for the release of his son, Garrett Kerpstein, from an enlistment in the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, on the grounds that the son was but seventeen years of age. The Judge issued the writ in accordance with the application, and on Saturday evening the recruit was brought into court. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, having a bearing on the case. The Judge becoming convinced that the youth had been illegally enlisted, ordered Capt. Kurth, to whose company he belonged, to surrender him forthwith to the charge of his parent, which was complied with.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest upon the remains of William F. Lulyers, late the keeper of the Newark House, Newark, Kendall County. The deceased was on his return from a visit to the East, and stopped here to visit his sister-in-law, residing at No. 157 South Peoria street, West Division. On Friday night he retired at the usual hour in an apparently perfect state of health. About one o'clock on Saturday morning groans were heard issuing from his room. The members of the family immediately entered, but to find him senseless, and before a light could be produced, he was dead. Dr. Gore held a post-mortem examination of the body and found that death had ensued from apoplexy. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, and held a respectable position in Kendall county.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon was occasioned by the burning of a small wooden tenement, No. 449 State street, occupied by a colored family named Lawrence and owned by one Mrs. Kelly, who keeps a confectionary shop in the vicinity of the corner of State and Twelfth streets. The building was valued at from $200 to $300, and, along with two others of about the same worth, was insured for $1000. The Lawrence family saved all their household property, it having been ready packed for removal. This fact, coupled with another, that Mrs. Kelly had given her tenants warning on Friday to leave, gave rise to the suspicion that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary. The most reasonable supposition as to the origin of the fire seems, however, to be, that the building was afflicted with a defective flue, besides well ventilated side walls and roof, and that in a well directed effort to get up heat enough in the stove to keep the inmates from freezing, the structure went in on general principles and warmed the entire neighborhood.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—We venture to say no invention of the age has been so perfectly *apropos*, and has so accurately struck the popular fancy, as the photographic album. It is just now the *sine qua non*. If you have not an album, you are nobody—"you are not happy." A private letter from Down East hits off the prevailing feeling: "We are all poor here, but we have a photographic album." This exactly expresses the popular sentiment in regard to them. You might as well have lived in Holland in 1639 and not have owned a tulip, as to live now and not have an album. And yet the two manias are not to be compared: one was for a useless thing, the other for something really valuable—how valuable, we are only beginning to know. Its uses as an aid to the study of history and of the character of men we perhaps scarcely appreciate. The album may be, and often will be, one of the most useful volumes; and it will always be to a certain extent an index of the taste of the owner.

We have been surprised into these remarks by a statement from S. C. Griggs & Co. of the sudden increase of this new branch of their business, and by a glance at their immense stock and variety of albums. It is worth a visit to their store just to see them, and the luxurious abundance of beautiful and tasteful books they have prepared for the holidays.

The Operatic Concerts.

The sale of tickets to the operatic concerts of the Hinkley troupe commences on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at H. M. Higgins' music store. The price of admission has been fixed at the very low rate of fifty cents, reserved seats, twenty-five cents extra. With many of the artists in this troupe the Chicago musical public are familiar, and it would therefore be superfluous for us to endorse their merits.

Brignoli, Susini and Mollenhauer are well known as superior artists. Mancusi, to say the least, is unknown. Miss Hinkley comes endorsed by musical critics abroad, and bears an excellent reputation as an artist, both vocal and dramatic, although we opine that will have little weight in fixing the verdict of the music lovers of this city.

A slight sketch of Hinkley's history as a vocalist may not be out of place. Her first appearance abroad was at Florence, in a Philharmonic concert, Dec. 21st, 1859. Soon after, she received an engagement with the celebrated composer Pacini, to sing his new opera called "Il Saltimbanco," but the unfortunate revolution in Italy caused the cessation of all amusements.

The continuation of political troubles in Italy determined Miss Hinkley to return to America. She accordingly departed from Florence on the 22d of September, 1860, intending to sail immediately for America; but arriving at Paris, she was dissuaded by several celebrated artists of that city, who advised her to remain in Europe. Acquiring some artistic reputation and receiving great encouragement from all, she gave a grand concert, with Madame Larini—formerly Miss Virginia Whiting, of Boston—with great success. In the following month, she received and accepted an offer for Amsterdam, Holland, where she made her debut in the *role* of Adalgisa, in "Norma," with Madame Rosa DeVries, in which she met with the greatest success ever obtained by any debutante. She sang, during the season there, also the operas "Linda di Chamounix" and "Il Trovatore," and also in opera and concerts at Rotterdam, Utrecht, the Hague, Harlaam, Arnheim, and Nimeguen.

Finishing her engagement in Holland, she was immediately secured by M. Merelli, and made her debut at Brussels, May 19, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She sang also with immense success at Antwerp, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Wiesbaden, Homburg, Cologne, Bonn, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Aix la Chapelle, Maestricht, Hamburg, and Berlin, in the operas "Norma," "Linda," "Lucia," "Il Trovatore," (both parts;) in "Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and Zerlina in "Don Giovanni."

While at Cologne, Ullman was present at a representation of "Il Barbiere," and immediately offered Miss Hinkley an engagement for New York. She was already engaged for Milan, but the engagement was cancelled, and that of Ullman accepted. Her subsequent career is well known.

The Horse-Taming Exhibition.

The lecture and exhibition of J. S. Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer, took place on Saturday evening, in the presence of the largest and most intellectual audience that has lately gathered within the walls of Bryan Hall. The proceeds of the performance, judging from the well-known capacity of the auditorium, could not have been much less than a thousand dollars.

The announcement that Mr. Rarey would take his horses upon the stage at Bryan Hall, had been received with many serious doubts by those who were not acquainted with his mode of operations, and some went there for the express purpose, as they said, of seeing him fail in that simple operation. What was their surprise to see the platform covered with boards, and those boards in turn covered with sawdust and straw, the whole surrounded by a strong barricade, formed of oaken timbers and a huge hempen cable. This certainly looked as though the horse-tamer intended to perform what he had promised on the bills.

Mr. Rarey's first performance was the illustration of his idea of a docile horse. He introduced an animal of a clear, white color—one he had never laid a hand upon before—and proceeded to show by experiments what he meant in his address. He first taught the audience that as soon as a horse really *understands* what a man wants of him, it is not in his nature to refuse to obey. It is absolutely necessary that he should know this, and that he must, and can be compelled to obey. After approaching him and gaining his confidence show him you really are his master. If he once throws you off and gets away, he learns a lesson it will be hard to unlearn.

Mr. Rarey promptly at the hour of opening proceeded to make some remarks upon the *modus operandi* of handling wild and vicious horses. The speaker is a very mild-mannered, unassuming man. He has a clear, piercing eye, heavy chin, well-balanced head set upon a not very broad, but evidently a very powerful, pair of shoulders. His manner of speaking is remarkable only for point, and lays no claim to rhetorical finish. He frequently illustrates, however, by the relation of incident and story, and has a happy way of impressing his remarks upon the recollection of the hearer.

The exhibitor then proceeded to exhibit his manner of teaching the horse that he was master. This, as is well known to the public, consists in buckling a stout strap around the fetlock, raising the foot, thus bending the knee, and fastening the leg in that position, leaving the animal standing upon three feet. In this position, he avows, no horse can kick. After proceeding to further gain the animal's confidence, he placed a circingle about his breast, fastened a second strap, with a running loop, to the other fore leg, and passed the other end through the circingle. That end he held in his hand, and taking advantage of the raising of the leg, he drew the strap and thus brought up the second leg and bringing the horse to his knees. Having gained this advantage, it was about fifteen minutes before he had him under perfect control, and lying quietly upon his side, as though asleep. There followed various exhibitions to show the docility of the animal. A drum was finally beaten while resting upon his back. This ended the docile horse.

In the second part of his entertainment Mr. Rarey introduced his address upon the wild or vicious horse, by producing the identical halter and muzzle worn by the celebrated "Cruiser," of whose exploits our readers have doubtless heard. This horse was kept in a brick structure, built for his use, and from which he had not been taken for three years, at the time Mr. Rarey visited him. In fact, no human being had in that period entered his box. The story of the manner in which Cruiser was subdued and rendered as meek as a lamb, although very interesting, cannot be repeated here. He was subdued, however, and Mr. Rarey now possesses him and keeps him upon his farm, in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio. After explaining the mode of handling Cruiser—a relation which was listened to with rapt attention by the immense audience—a large, fiery, wicked-looking black horse, was introduced, the property of a resident of this city, to whom he had been given from the mere fact that no one could manage him, his forte being biting and kicking and not drawing quietly in harness. Only a day or two since, while working beside another animal, this horse kicked every remnant of harness off him, broke loose from the wagon, and then ran at his mate with open mouth, and had he not been beaten away with clubs would have seriously bitten him. This was the gentle steed furnished for the horse-tamer's second illustration. When brought upon the stage by the assistants, he paused a moment, gazed about and upon the hundreds of human faces before him, and then gave a frantic leap and a series of equine evolutions never excelled in the circus ring. He was at first securely muzzled. After dragging the performer several times about the stage, his hind heels more than half the time in the air, the strap was buckled on, the assistant retired and Rarey was alone with the glaring, wicked-eyed, vicious beast. The procedure, although somewhat more prolonged than when dealing with the white horse, did not differ materially in its details. In precisely twenty minutes from the time the black animal made his "first appearance upon any stage" he was, to the wonder and astonishment of the spectators, in the act of of being led around the enclosure by a single straw, as docile and as submissive as a pet fawn. Rarey mounted his back, got beneath him, put his head between his dangerous hoofs, thrust his bare hand into his mouth, and performed other experiments which evinced his having complete sway over the muscles as well as over the will of the once furious but then gentle animal. The conquest was most signal; the wild spirit of the horse turned to apparent affection for his conqueror.

Mr. Rarey concluded the performance by thanking the audience for their attendance and good attention, and announced that on Tuesday evening, at the same place, he would have the pleasure of appearing before them with some extra vicious horses, lately tendered him for the purpose. He will undoubtedly be met by another crowded house.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—A young man named Wm. Johnston was brought before Justice Davis, of the Police Court, on Saturday, pretending to hail lately from Albany, N. Y., and charged with the larceny of an overcoat, valued at some ten or twelve dollars, the property of James H. Lynch. The theft was committed from Metropolitan Hall, on Friday night. The robber ran off with the coat, but unhappily for his success, was perceived by Lynch, who gave chase, called a Policeman as he (Johnston) ran, and was overhauled in an alley, after he had thrown the garment away, and captured. The testimony was direct, and Johnston was held in default of $500 bail to await trial before the Recorder's Court.

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.—Our readers will remember that this celebrated painting by J. Insco Williams, which has been on exhibition in Kingsbury Hall, will be removed to Metropolitan Hall on Monday, and will continue through the holidays. This is certainly one of the finest panoramic paintings ever exhibited in Chicago, and our friends should not permit their just prejudices against poor panoramas to prevent their seeing this really meritorious work of art.

The Second Philharmonic Concert.

The programme for the Philharmonic concert, Monday evening, is now completely arranged and will be given as follows:

1. Overture—Midsummer Night's Dream. Mendelssohn.
2. Grand Duo—From "La Reine de Chypre." Halevey.
   MESSRS. LEDOGARD AND DE PASSIO.
3. Quatuor—In E flat. Op. 16..........Beethoven. (For piano, violin, viola and violoncello.)
   I. INTRODUCTION AND ALLEGRO. II. ADANTE. III. FINALE, ALLEGRO.
4. Aria—From Puritana, "Que la voce,"..Bellini.
   MRS. BOSTWICK.
5. Bridal Chorus—From Lohengrin..........Wagner.
   ORCHESTRA.
6. Adagio Religioso—In G minor............Onslow. Arranged for orchestra from the stringed quatuor,
   BY BALATKA.
7. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far." Reichardt.
   MRS. BOSTWICK.
8. Overture—Die Felsenmuhle............Reissiger.

The excellence of this programme commends itself to the entire musical community, and we have no doubt one of the largest audiences of the season will be present. The third concert of the season will be given on Monday evening, January 20th, when Beethoven's Seventh Symphony will be presented.

"Mother, Behold Thy Son."

You have been a wife these many years. You have a beautiful home, plenty of milk and meal, and more money than you will ever use. But there is still one want that cannot be met by home, and milk and meal, and money, for THAT, like Hannah, you have been in bitterness of soul, and prayed unto the Lord and wept sore. You want a little child; the thrill of a tiny hand in the night; a broken lisp that shames all eloquence; somebody to tumble things about and call you names and keep you tying sashes, fitting little shoes, and saying pretty words that take no sense, and kissing full sense into empty words. Or there is a drawer full of small, dainty garments in your home, things that were made tenderly for the little one that should be given you. Yet a little while and it folded itself to sleep, and your house was left unto you desolate. You have but one hope now, "I can go to him, but he cannot return to me." So felt the mother of one whose birth-time you shall shortly keep, as she stood weeping near the cross; and he pointed to the disciple whom he loved and said, "Behold thy son!" I know of a little child that is stretching out its hand to feel for a mother. If you take the gold, and frankincense, and myrrh brought to a little child in a manger once, will be as dust before the gifts that will come to you with *this* little one; and it may be to you a "Saviour," breaking up great deeps in your nature, lifting you into the loftiest womanly life—the life of a mother. This little one is not unbeautiful; is but a few days old; has been deserted; he can be given clean over to you as your own, and when he is once in your home, he will be as your own. "And we shall only never call him desolate, who has God and a mother."

ROBERT COLLYER,
177 Randolph street. Office 2d floor. Open from 1 to 4 p. m.

"THE RUTHERFORDS," by the author of "Rutledge," and a reprint of Rutledge, in same shape and style of binding, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st. This new work is highly spoken of by the Eastern press, and said to be, by those who have read the advance copies, to be fully equal to "Rutledge." McNally & Co. have also all the magazines for January—among which may be found the new candidate for public favor, "The Continental Monthly."

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of Thermometer for last week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1861.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Dec.	15	34	42	39
Monday,	"	16	45	51	44
Tuesday,	"	17	33	51	50
Wednesday,	"	18	33	43	42
Thursday,	"	19	40	48	44
Friday,	"	20	17	17	11
Saturday,	"	21	7	20	25

Dr. Hunter on the Treatment of Consumption.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I come now to speak of the treatment of consumption, a subject before which, in importance to science and humanity, most others sink into insignificance.

Think for a moment and you will realize the truth of this observation. Of the busy crowd hurrying along the great thoroughfare, or the quiet congregation assembled for devotion, one-fourth are under the hand of this destroyer, destined, if not rescued, to fill the consumptive's grave. With this astounding fact daily before your eyes, I need add nothing to enforce the importance of whatever promises to diminish this frightful mortality. The subject is exciting the most intense interest in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Hospitals for the special treatment of consumption are being erected and royally endowed, and everywhere we see a growing confidence in the curability of this disease.

The great evil which has hitherto existed, and still exists, in the profession, is that there are no fixed principles regarding either the nature or treatment of consumption. Physicians of equal reputation and experience, recommend at one and the same period of the disease, medicine of the most opposite qualities; and each persists in a daily routine, the insufficiency of which is sustained by all experience.

It may safely be said that the most learned and experienced in the old routine have accomplished no more than temporary palliation; while the ignorant and inexperienced have often hastened the fatal termination by their injudicious ministrations. So pregnant is the very name consumption with all that is terrible to the invalid, that few physicians, impressed with the idea of its incurability, have the moral courage to inform the patient of his danger until longer concealment is impossible.

It is no unusual thing to hear designated as "a mere cold," or "a slight bronchitis," symptoms which indicate the inception of a fatal disease of the lungs. And the very remedies employed, under a hundred different names, for the cure of cough, if they have any effect at all, only mask the danger by giving temporary relief; while the disease itself is becoming more deeply seated and more certainly fatal in its issue. Thus the poor invalid is deceived to the verge of the grave; when, becoming alarmed and importuning for relief, he is advised "to visit the country," to "take a sea voyage," or to "go to a warm climate for a season," and thus his fears are once more allayed. If he expectorates blood, "it only comes from the throat." If it be winter, "he will be better in the ensuing spring." Such are the comforts offered by the physician. But too often the "country" referred to is that which lies beyond the grave; and the "spring" the season that cometh not until "life's fitful fever is over."

That consumption is incurable by the administration of medicines by the stomach, has been as clearly demonstrated as any fact can be. Else why this dreadful mortality? Why the universal belief that it is beyond the reach of medicines? It is the commonest thing in the world to hear aged wisdom pride itself on holding the good old-fashioned opinion that consumption "can't be cured." If the physician does not believe in his power to cure consumption, surely it is worse than folly for the patient to expect cure from his prescriptions. To do so is to shut his eyes to all past experience, and blindly pass on to an inevitable doom. Even the simple affections of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, have hitherto baffled all remedies employed by the stomach; and if these are not curable by such means, how can he look for the cure of a disease deeply seated in the lungs, and which has resulted from this very failure?

In discussing the forms of consumption I have endeavored to place the invalid, as it were, before me, and to talk to him in the simple language of ordinary conversation. Every intelligent person, in the least degree interested, and who is not? in the subject, should be conversant with the office of the lungs, the causes of disease, and the best means of prevention and cure—not for the purpose of self-quackery, which is always dangerous, but to enable him to avoid the impositions of empirics, which are still more dangerous. All my efforts have been directed to this end. I have devoted the experience of years to erect the facts on which inhalation is based, into a system of practice, applicable to every form of the melancholy and complicated maladies which have their seat in the organs of respiration, and I have now the high satisfaction of seeing my labors rewarded by a success which encourages me to prosecute my investigations and persevere in the good work.

Inhalation gives us access to the air passages and cells of the lungs for the application of medicines. But it will at once be seen that the mere act of inhaling is in itself no remedy. The remedy lies in the medicines which the physician prescribes; while the kind of medicine, the strength and form of administration, must be regulated by his experience and professional knowledge. My prescriptions vary according to the peculiar phase of the disease. I do not confine myself to any one form of inhalation, nor to any temperature of heat or cold in its administration. I use whatever is best adapted to the peculiarity of each case, and in such manner as is best calculated to effect the desired end. The *materia medica* is as much in requisition in the treatment of consumption by inhalation, as it is in the treatment of dyspepsia by medicines administered in the usual manner. I am desirous of conveying to the public a correct idea of inhalation; of enabling them to understand that it is a method of treatment by which the physician is able to reach the lungs by medicines directly, and thus render that organ as accessible to his skill and experience as any other organ of the body.

With reference to the manner of inhaling, I would observe that many substances are very volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air; that others, and by far the greater number, can only be rendered so by heat. Few mineral substances can be inhaled at all. All gaseous inhalations are evaporated by heat into the room and breathed at the temperature of the air.

Our best remedies are vegetable extracts inhaled from water of such temperature as to produce a vapor of the warmth of the breath, which, of all others, is the most natural and grateful to the lungs.

In my next letter I shall discuss the subject of Asthma.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for the Throat and Lungs, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan Avenue, Chicago, December 21, 1861.
Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, No. 37 East 12th street, New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond.*—The arguments of the counsel in the case of James T. Baxter *et al.* *vs* the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. Company, occupied the attention of the court nearly all day Saturday. No. 717, J. W. Price, *vs* John P. Chapin *et al.* judgment for $1,813.30. No. 691, John C. Martin, *et al*, *vs* Edward A. Davenport, *et al*, default against defendant. No. 687, A. W. Conant *et al*, *vs* John Caldwell *et al*, default and clerk to assess damages. No. 705, A. French *vs* John Rankin, judgment by default and damages to be assessed. No. 706, Geo. W. Bassett *vs* John Rankin, same order.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—The business transacted by this court on Saturday consisted of the hearing of motions for new trials. Case No. 64, Harriet Farlin *vs* Reuben Lovejoy, an attachment suit, on application of the plaintiff was set for trial on Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—This court sat on Saturday. New motions were heard and old ones decided. No judgments.

ADMITTED.—L. L. Coburn and Wm. E. Marrs were on Saturday admitted to the practice of law in both branches of the United States Court, for the Northern District of Illinois.

☞ "Yankee Card Writer's Monograms, New Years' Call, Wedding and Visiting Cards written at all hours. Gents call at office Tremont House. Ladies call in parlors and ask for Mr. Sackett.

BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

SEWING MACHINES—A VALUABLE PRESENT.—Ladies, have you called to see the new Grover & Baker Sewing Machines at their salesroom, 115 Lake street? If not, do so at once, and gently intimate to your husband, brother or friend, that nothing would be more useful and acceptable for a Christmas or New Years' present than one of these celebrated machines which are fast taking preference over all others. 1t

A GOOD EATING HOUSE.—A good Eating House is a public necessity and a public blessing. To all in search of such a place, we would suggest a trial of the establishment of S. H. Thomson, Esq., No. 53 Dearborn street. dec 23-2t

☞ The new Oscillating Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides.* On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker salesroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind may not grasp."—*Art Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dc17-19t

JEMIMA:—Your favor received: Our advice is to purchase him a nice Kerosene Lamp for Christmas. It is a memento constantly before one. You will find an endless variety at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. dc17-8t

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Laird's Liquid Pearl has achieved a celebrity as having no equal for preserving the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. de21-6t

☞ Every lady should use Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. de21-6t

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [de14-12t

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of

A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER;
A SON TO HIS MOTHER;
A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE; or
A BROTHER TO HIS SISTER.

This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor,

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
163 and 165 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec15-10t

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

Artillery.

Twenty more good men wanted for Boston's Artillery Company. This company is rapidly filling up and we would advise all persons wishing to join this favorite arm of the service to apply at once to recruiting office in W. T. Daniels's cigar store under Matteson House. dc17-1w

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan, HUGH O. HIGGINS and CLEMENTINA NAPIER, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, December 20th, of Diptheria, Mrs. MARY E. DAVIS, aged twenty-three years.

Saturday, at 3½ P. M., of Diptheria, LAURA MAY, infant daughter of Harriet E. and C. R. Van der Cook, aged 9 months.

Funeral will take place at their residence, Wabash avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 183 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x180 feet. Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts. de19-h800-1w

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER, Real Estate Room, No. 55 Clark st., up stairs. no08h546-1m

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets. de5-h851-1m

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap19'61-1y]

Lumber.

LUMBER.—Deck Plank 3x5, from St. Clair River, about eight thousand feet, FOR SALE. Also, eighteen feet stock twelve inch boards, and a good assortment of Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles. A. FOSTER & CO. de21-h889-1w West end Twelfth street Bridge.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and capacity, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,220	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Contracts for Vessel Building and Repairing [illegible] ... plans of engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 276. de17-h-ly

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West via Liverpool, [illegible] all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London [illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, [illegible] 38 Lake street, Chicago.
[illegible] PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.
ja30-ly-hp

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1861.

The past week has been marked with deep anxiety in the financial as well as in the political affairs of the country. The news from England on Monday, detailing the exciting effect produced by the patriotic act of Capt. Wilkes in arresting the rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail steamer Trent, fell like a thunderbolt upon the country, and capitalists needed time both carefully to collate and compare all the facts and to provide against future contingencies. War with the most powerful maritime nation on earth, while engaged in subduing the most wicked and stupendous rebellion of modern times, would so derange all values that capitalists might well stand aghast, and inquire what mercantile transaction or what investments can be safe. Day after day, as other and later news arrived, the prospect of immediate war grew less, and the week closes with a large improvement in the tone of business circles. A common interest and common sense will go very far to calm public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic, and prevent the waste and the woes and the enormous folly of a war between Great Britain and the United States.

The demands upon bankers from customers for the last to days have been comparatively light. Operators are prudently confining transactions to narrow limits, tending to allay excitement and gradually to inspire confidence.

Most of the leading banks sold New York exchange freely to customers at ¼ of one per cent. premium; while a few, with all the brokers, charged ½. The market is not specially close, and generally in the exchange market there is a healthy, confident tone.

UNCURRENT.—There is very little uncurrent on the market. An effort has been making by parties for two or three days to run the discount on miscellaneous Canada currency up to unreasonable figures. Most of the leading bankers, and among the brokers Messrs. Willard & Keen, No. 8 Clark street, have continued to take it from customers at 1 per cent. While it can be sent home at this price, it will be better for our people to get rid of it while they can. Messrs. Willard & Keen quote Wisconsin currency at 2 per cent. discount.

GOLD.—The demand for gold is not quite so active. The leading bankers sell at ¾@⅞; the brokers charge 1@1¼. Large holders of money, so far as we have heard, have ceased to convert into coin. There has been considerable anxiety in some quarters lest the New York banks should suspend specie payments. We see not the slightest occasion to fear any such calamity, unless the amount of foreign capital in New York should be vastly larger than most men anticipate, and holders in view of anticipated or actual war with England, should determine suddenly to transfer their funds to Europe. Certain it is that the balance of legitimate trade for several months has been largely in our favor. The country never had so much coin as now, and it is doubtful whether the rates of foreign exchange can remain long above the point where it will pay to ship specie.

COTTON.—A large array of facts will be found in other portions of our paper showing that cotton can be grown successfully in Illinois. A very few years may add this as a most important element of the wealth and the financial resources of our State.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	76⅝	76⅝
Galena	63½	63½
Rock Island	45⅞	46⅛
Michigan Southern (preferred)	38¾	38¾
Michigan Southern (common)	18	17⅜
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42	42
Missouri 6s	39¼	39
Virginia 6s		47

Market, first board weak; second board steady.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of the 21st says: There was nothing new in the state of monetary matters yesterday, a great scarcity of money being the main feature of the market. Thirty and sixty day produce bills on the East constitute the only description of collaterals that meet with any favor at the banks, and the absence of orders for any considerable amount of produce renders the offerings of this sort of paper comparatively light. On local paper, however good, it is difficult, almost impossible, to raise any money. The banks have currency enough, but unless borrowers can furnish them something that they can turn to account in keeping their balances even they will not let it go from their vaults. The disposition that has existed for some time past to run on the banks for specie, of course makes them adhere more rigidly to this policy than would otherwise be necessary.

Exchange is plenty at 1 per cent. premium, and specie 1¼; demand very moderate.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 21st says:

The money market was quiet to-day, and nothing new transpired. Rates of exchange and gold were unchanged—5 per cent. prem. for the former and 6@6½ for the latter, with but little demand for United States Treasury notes for a few days past, among the pork buyers. These notes pass so freely among the hog drovers from the North that packers find it convenient to be prepared with plenty of them, and the foolish excitement over the notion that gold was going to vault itself at once into immense importance, created some demand for Treasury notes to supply its place, the notes being the next best and safest medium of circulation. The prices of notes were 4½@5 premium for Missouri currency, and 1@1½ per cent discount for gold. But there is no excess of Missouri currency in circulation, and the speculation in Treasury notes is mostly for gold.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles or the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar.
	brls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Lake from 1st inst.	255	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1564	14258	321	735	360	1483
R I R R	590	11200	2100	....	350	1600
Ill C R R	1171	9020	12378	1148	554	300
C B & Q R R	1590	7381	12781	1415	1125	411
N W R R	1666	2867	....	675	360	....
A & St L R R	925	1980	4200	....	....	....
Total	7766	47206	31779	3973	2749	3794

	L H'gs	D H'gs	Cattle	Hides	P'ts	H'ws
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.
G & C U R R	300	52	196	12140	22	100
R I R R	1190	....	88	4200	....	50
Ill C R R	925	28	175	8835	1569	....
C B & Q R R	1367	5	500	8458	....	56
N W R R	50	6	5255	26	24	....
A & St L R R	700	....	....	1070	....	....
Total	4617	91	6214	39053	1615	202

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar.
	brls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Buffalo per prop. Montgomery		25040	....	....	....	....

The steamer *America* with Liverpool advices to the 8th instant was telegraphed this morning, reporting wheat firm but quiet; corn easier; beef firmer; pork firm; bacon tending upwards; lard advancing; tallow easier. The tone of the political news by the same steamer was less violent, but still warlike to a certain degree.

The steamer's news had little or no influence on the leading markets. On 'Change there was a general expression of opinion that there would be no war at present between this country and England, and this had a perceptible effect in stiffening the general markets for breadstuffs and provisions.

The receipts of Hogs were only 4,617, and the market was less brisk than yesterday, but holders were firm, and no change in prices took place. Upwards of 5,000 head were sold, at a range of $2.50@2.75 gross for common to extra—the bulk of the sales of heavy hogs being made at $2.50@2.65, and bacon hogs at $2.40@2.49½. At the close, packers were holding off, in hopes of an easier market to-morrow.

The market for Beef Cattle was active and steady for prime packing beeves, but dull for all other kinds—with liberal sales at $2.00@3.15 for common to prime.

There was a good demand for Mess Pork on Canadian account, and the market advanced 12½c ₩ brl, with sales of 500 brls city and country at $9.25, and 200 brls city at $9.37½. At the close there was an active demand at the inside price—holders asking $9.47½@9.50. Lard is in fair request, especially prime kettle-rendered, which is scarce and firm. The only sale reported was 100 brls steam-rendered at 7c. A lot of 5,100 lbs bulk shoulders (eight days in salt) at 2¾c. English Meats are in good request and rather scarce.

The demand for Flour to-day was fair, but owing to an advance in freights, buyers were asking lower prices, and the sales amounted to only about 1,600 brls at $3.40@4.06 for common to choice spring extras.

The Wheat market was buoyant and prices advanced 1@1½c per bushel, with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 71c for No. 2 Red; 68½@70c for No. 1 Spring; and 63½@64½c for No. 2 spring—closing firm.

There was also an improved inquiry for Corn, and prices advanced ¼@½c, with sales of about 40,000 bushels, at 23@23½c for Mixed in store. Oats were firm at 18½c. Rye, 31c. Barley was firm. Highwines steady at 13c. Seeds quiet and firm.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 20th.]

The number of hogs slaughtered yesterday in this city was about 7,000, and the number remaining in pens about 4,000 head. The market for hogs has weakened somewhat, and there was no disposition on the part of buyers to operate yesterday above $3 to $3.10 net. A sale of 18 casks clear bacon sides at 5½c, and 50 tierces lard at 7c.

[From the Montezuma (Iowa) Republican.]

During the past week our town has presented an unusually brisk appearance. The pork trade has been active and buyers and sellers busy—prices ranged from $1.50 to $1.80. We are kindly furnished with the following figures by Mr. John A. Myers, of the number of hogs weighed by him from the 1st of November to the 5th of December, 1861:

Total number of hogs weighed, 1876, weighing 481,503 lbs. At the average price, $1.80, the total sum received for them was $8,667.05. Last year the same hogs would have brought $20,463.87—a difference in favor of last year of $11,796.82. The finest lot of hogs weighed was that of I. G. Wilson—numbering 510, averaging 305½ lbs. Notwithstanding this large number driven to market, and many taken to Oskaloosa, it is thought not over half the hogs in this section of the country have been sold.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 21st.]

The weather is again favorable for pork operations. The receipts of hogs to-day were 8,000 head. The tone of the market, at close, was stronger than yesterday, but prices no higher, ranging from $3 to $3.10—the inside the prevailing figure. Mess pork sold at $9@9.15. There was a fair demand at these figures, but the best brands were held at $9.25. Lard dull at 7c for tierce. Green meats dull at 2c for shoulders; 3¼@3½c for hams, and 3¼c for sides. Bulk shoulders are held at 2¾c. A lot of heavy sides sold at 4c loose, to arrive.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 21st.]

The change in the weather brightened up the market for hogs considerably, though the prices offered were not so high as yesterday. But packers, being able to cut more freely, hogs will not probably accumulate on the market as heretofore. $1.80 to $2.00 per net, in Missouri currency, was about the highest figures of the market. The receipts and sales on 'Change to-day were as follows: Some 3000 head sold at $2.00 cdn, $2.50 in Missouri currency, and $1.85 in Treasury notes. A lot of 300 head heavy—300 lbs average—was sold at $2.00 Treasury notes. On yesterday afternoon, no such prices were paid to-day. Packers were cutting very freely to-day, but the receipts were large—mostly from up the river, where but little packing is being done.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of the 21st says:

The movements in the money market to-day were not characterized by any new feature of special importance. The demand for discounts is so moderate that the currency of good paper is quite as free, and the rates of interest as low, as heretofore.

The transactions in exchange were light at par buying and ¼ prem selling.

The rates for gold were irregular and lower. Most of the houses supplied their customers at ¼ prem. Country orders were filled at ¼, and those who had no claims upon bankers were charged 1 prem. Dealers would not pay over ⅜@½ prem.

[From the Alton Telegraph, 19th.

DROVE IN.—A large and fine drove of hogs, owned by Jordan Lakin, Esq., and others of Greene county, arrived last evening, and are being killed at the lower slaughter-house to-day. Mr. Wade had purchased them at $3. Mr. Lakin states that he will come out about even, he thinks. Hard work and no pay.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

PROVISIONS—There is rather more inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market shows an advance of 12½c per brl. Sales 400 brls city packed and 100 brls country packed at $9.25; 200 brls city packed do. at $9.37½. Lard in fair demand. Sales 100 brls prime steam rendered Leaf at 7c. Green Meats quiet. Sales 5000 pcs Hams on p. t.; 51,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders, eight days in salt, at 2¾c.

FLOUR—Received, 7766 brls. Market quiet and inactive. Sales were as follows: 600 brls "Chatsworth" choice spring extra at $4.06; 200 brls Goodwin's "Imperial" at $3.80; 278 brls "Roger Harding" do at $3.60; 100 brls "Mill Creek" do at $3.40; 350 brls fair spring extra at $3.55.

WHEAT—Received, 47,206 bu. Market buoyant and advanced 1½c per bushel. Sales 400 bu No. 2 Red in store at 71c; 1000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 68½c; 5000 bu do at 69c; 12,000 bu do at 69½c; 7000 bu do at 70c; 3000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 63½c; 20,000 bu do at 64c; 2000 bu do at 64½c; 5000 bu do at 64½c; 700 bu Rejected Spring in store at 50½c.

CORN—Received 31,779 bu. Market advanced ¼@½c. Sales 25,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 2000 bu do at 23¼c; 15,000 bu do at 23½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 19c; 1000 bu New Corn on track at 18½c.

OATS—Received, 3,973 bu. Market firm. Sales, bu No 1 in store at 18½c.

RYE—Received, 2749 bu. Market firmer. Sales, 2000 bu No 1 in store at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,794 bu. Market firm. Sales 175 bags good by sample at 38c on track 175 bags do at 38c on track; 75 bags medium at 28c on track.

FLAX SEED—12 bags choice at $1.40. Demand active.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales 27 bags good at $1.55; 19 bags fair at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales 100 brls at 13c.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint 10½@11c; Green Salted 5@5½c.

TALLOW—Very little doing. Sales 5 brls Country at 7½c.

BEANS—300 bu prime at $1.35; 24 bags good at $1.25.

BROOM CORN—Quiet. Sales 4 tons common at $98.00.

BUTTER—In good request and firm for prime qualities. Sales 46 pkgs good at 9c; 42 kegs common to fair at 7@7½c.

EGGS—Fresh 13@14c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens $1.25@1.50 ₩ dozen; Turkeys 7c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Sound in good demand at $45@50c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 91. Market firm, and almost bare. Sales,

16 Hogs averaging 240 lbs, at..................$3.00
10 " " 290 lbs, at.................. 3.05
14 " " 260 lbs, at.................. 3.00

LIVE HOGS—Received, 4,617. Market less active, but without any material change in prices. Sales were as follows;

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
77	363	$2.75	933	300	2.50
43	345	2.73	94	297	2.47
215	348	2.65	43	291	2.45
135	327	2.62½	448	280	2.42½
447	318	2.60	979	255	2.40
1012	278	2.55	198	244	2.37½
387	221	2.50	161	258	2.35

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 1,009 head. There is an active demand for prime packing cattle, and the market is steady; but common beeves are dull and drooping, and shipping cattle are scarcely so firm. Sales were as follows:

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
20	1447	$3.15	98	1250	2.50
18	1360	3.00	36	1215	2.50
31	1335	2.75	27	1048	2.35
63	1390	2.65	7	1240	2.35
27	1450	2.65	46	1064	2.30
33	1198	2.62	24	1180	2.25
16	1270	2.60	20	1277	2.25
34	1284	2.60	31	1118	2.25
30	1376	2.50	16	1050	2.00
16	1111	2.50			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—FLOUR—Market opened quiet and closed a shade firmer with moderate export demand and limited home trade inquiry. Sales 14,800 brls at $5.20@5.30 for rejected, $5.25@5.40 for super state, $5.62½@5.70 for extra state, $5.25@5.40 for super western, $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra western, $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $6.00@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour rather more steady and in moderate demand. Sales 750 brls at $5.30@5.45 for super, $5.65@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, with moderate sales at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged. Sales 700 brls at 19½@20¼c, latter price for favorite brands.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed 1@2c better for spring, with moderate demand for export. Sales 26,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.25@1.29; 12,000 bu choice northwestern club at $1.31; 29,800 bu Milwaukee club at $1.29@1.32; 11,000 bu choice amber Iowa at $1.34; 13,000 bu Racine spring at $1.30; 27,500 winter red western at $1.38@1.40—latter price for inferior; 4,500 bu white Michigan $1.45. Rye a shade easier. Sales 5,600 bu good at 87½c. Barley quiet and steady. Sales 8,500 bu at 65c for California; 70c for state; 73c for Canada East. Corn market 1c better with moderate deman dfor export and home consumption. Sales 53,000 bu at 64c for prime western mixed in store; 64@64½c afloat; 61½c for new southern yellow. Oats heavy and declining with sales at 40@40½c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—The demand for pork continues fair, and the market without decided change. Sales 700 brls at $12.25@12.75 for mess; $13.75@14.00 for city prime mess; $8.25@8.75 for prime. Beef rules quite firm. Sales 300 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Dressed Hogs firmer. Sales 475 brls. Prime mess beef in fair demand. Sales 300 tierces at $20.50. India mess firm. Sale of 200 tierces at $23.50. Beef hams steady and unchanged. Sales 215 brls western at $14@14.50. Cut and smoked meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides firm and in fair demand; sales 400 boxes at 6¾c for western Cumberland cut middles; 7¼@7¾c for short ribbed middles; 8½c for short clear do, deliverable in January. Lard in fair demand, and at rather easier prices; sales 400 tcs and brls at 8@9½c, and 200 kegs at 9c. Butter 11@15 for Ohio, and 16@21 for state. Cheese steady at 5¾@8 for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw firm; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 7⅝@8½c, and by auction 80 hhds N. O. at 7½@8c, cash. Molasses quiet; sales 70 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; and 85 hhds Barbadoes at 35c.

STOCKS—Quiet and steady. Mil & P du C, 18; do 2d prfd, 55; M S gtd, 38; M C 45½; Huds 37; Erie prfd 38½, b 30; Erie 27; Pac Mail 85½; U S 6s 81; coupons 89; N C 6s 60; Brooklyn Water Loan 97; Penn Cent 58; N Y C 76⅝.

The Foreign Markets.

PER AMERICA.] LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7

Advices from Manchester represent the market flat and prices unsettled.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour quiet. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn easier; mixed, 31s 3d@31s 6d. The same authorities report beef firmer; pork firm; bacon tending upward; lard advancing; tallow easier; sales at 51s and advancing; pots 38s; pearl 37s; sugar tending down—6d@1s lower; coffee no sales.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Baring's circular reports wheat advanced 1@2d. Flour firmer. Sugar declining, and 6d@1s lower. Tea declining. Coffee steady. Rice tending downward.

American securities flat and nominal.*

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—Provisions firm

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Consols closed 89½@90 for money. Illinois Central shares 49¼@45½ discount. Erie shares 23½@24½.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—Consols opened weaker to-day and went lower, owing to sales and the news from America, coupled with a general uneasy feeling. Railways were heavy in the morning, with consols, but a reaction of ¼ or ½ per cent from the lowest point took place. Foreign stocks were heavy in the morning; Mexican became rather better than their worst. Consols closed after official hours at 90¼, being a shade firmer. Foreign exchanges were again higher.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COMING HOME.—The late war-like spirit manifested on the part of the press of England, has induced owners of vessels to send tugs for such of their craft as are now in winter quarters on the Canadian side. Several are expected very soon, and one, the schooner Plover, has already arrived in port.—*Buffalo Adv.*

VESSELS LAID UP AT SANDUSKY.—The following is a list of vessels now in winter quarters at Sandusky, Ohio:

Bark—W S Pierson.
Schooners—H S Whitmore, R B Hubbard, Hubbard, Jessie Anderson, Spray, Fame, E S J Bemis, and U S schr Watchful.
Scows—H S Hyde, W R Hanna, Rush, and Humboldt.

Some of those are already undergoing repairs.—*Register.*

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK.

By Lowell and William Mason.

ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing-Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle.

Just issued and contains nearly all new matter, comprising a very attractive Manual for Singing Schools, collection of Church Music and a collection of Four-Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. For sale by Booksellers generally. Published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer street, by MASON BROTHERS, New York.

☞ Price in Chicago, $9.00 per dozen.
de28-h364-3w ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Draker & Sevilla,)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY,

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se11-g801-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de9-h807-1m]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 38 LaSalle Street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Good [illegible] Vault in the Cemetery. ap10

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending samples to the undersigned with price. [illegible] WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, de18-h888-1m 84 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a lot of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins [illegible] G. C. WALLIS & SONS

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,

Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price,
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no08-g305-1y]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Several fine Residences on the South Side, viz:—One new three story Brick House with Brick Stable in rear, &c. One Brick Tenement House, in good order, lightly encumbered. Also, a first-class Residence on Prairie avenue, costing over $17,000, will be sold at $10,000, of which $4,000 in cash, balance in Chicago real estate. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Office No. 4, at No. 46 Clark street. de21-h863-3t

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best-established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected, and rent of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 3478. de14-h882-2w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, an Improved Farm of 230 acres; 175 acres under fence and cultivation, 90 acres good Timber; half mile from a Large Town, (the County Seat), House, Barn, Sheep Pens. The best living spring in the County, &c., &c. This is one of the best Stock Farms in the West. Will sell on long time and favorable terms, or will exchange for city property. Price $5,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. de18-h877-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake. de14'61-1y

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de18-h898-1m

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER

ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE.

She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. N. Jones, has been kept in good order, sails all new this and last year, and she is perfectly found in every particular.

Carries upwards of 15,000 bushels of Wheat, 16,000 " Corn.

She is a good lumber vessel, carries 240 m. feet of pine lumber, and a considerable quantity of shingles and lath besides. Draws about 10½ feet of water when loaded, and sails well without ballast. She is free from liability of all kinds, and will positively be sold very soon in order to close the accounts of different firms interested in the proceeds.

She now lies at the wharf of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. For further information apply to HINCKLEY & HANDY, or to Capt. J. T. MORRIS, on board. de18-h874-1w

COLLEGE BUILDING AT HENRY FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, December 25th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises, I will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the splendid brick

North Illinois University Edifice,

And the ten acre lot on which it stands. Title perfect, and will be sold for less than one-third of the cost of the building, to pay its debts.

For information, address P. S. PERLEY, Henry, Illinois, or me at Canton, Illinois,
de17-h862-8t JAMES TURNER.

Educational.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS

No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,)

For the purpose of giving

Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

The Rooms are furnished with first class instruments, a choice

LIBRARY OF MUSIC,

And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches.

E. A. PAYNE.
de17-h866-1w H. H. PROHOCK.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail, or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, December, 1861. de20-h893-1m

Elocution.

ELOCUTION.

Mr. J. H. SIDDONS,

Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York will return to Chicago

ON THE 21ST INST.,

And as he proposes to remain one week, he will be very happy to give instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen or Schools.

TERMS MODERATE.

Address "Sherman House." de20-h866-1w

Insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE.—LANSING, Iowa, 9th November, 1861.—Messrs. R. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents Phœnix Insurance Co., Hartford, Cincinnati:—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 25th October, was received in due course, and contents noted.

We have this day received from your resident agent, H. F. Hemenway, Esq., the amount of our claim against the Phœnix, as adjusted by your Mr. Dale, AND WE HEREBY TENDER TO YOU OUR THANKS FOR THE PROMPT MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE PAID THIS LOSS.

Were it not for the aid received from the PHŒNIX, (by payment of this insurance,) we would not have been able to continue our business as usual, although the insurance did not cover more than two-thirds the actual loss.

We expect to persevere in our business, and when an opportunity presents itself, we will be glad to reciprocate and remember the PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.

Yours obedient servants,
HUNTER & SCOTT,
Lansing and Decorah, Iowa.

☞ INSURANCES may be effected with this able and eminent corporation, at FAIR RATES, by application to any of the authorized Agents, in all principal cities and towns. de13-h573-3m

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c., At No. 50 State street. Customers will please note the place of business. Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1861. H. F. STANLEY.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

70 CRATES OF CROCKERY,

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C.,

At Auction, on a Credit,

At our Auction-room, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

70 crates of White Earthenware, 20 " C.C. and Printed Ware,

Just received from the East—first quality of goods and in good order. Also, in lots to suit the trade, the entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Samples can be examined at our store early on the morning of the sale. Catalogues ready on Thursday, Dec. 26th.

Conditions of sale:—Under $100, cash; over $100 and under $200, sixty days; over $200, ninety days, with satisfactory endorsed notes. de23-h893-10t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

RICH HOLIDAY GOODS!

AT AUCTION.

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, December 23d and 24th,

At 7 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom,

NO. 82 LAKE STREET,

A Rich and Beautiful Assortment of the following Goods:

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
PARIAN STATUETTS AND FIGURES,
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
GILT AND DECORATED TEA SETS, 41 and 48 pcs.
RICH CHINA VACES,

Embracing one of the richest assortments in this city. The above superb collection will be sold without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
de23-h890-2t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Chicago, December 19, 1861.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of Duty and Storage, within the time required by law, on the following merchandise, now stored in bond in the United States Bonded Cellar at the Port of Chicago; and, whereas, default has been made in the performance of the condition of the several bonds covering said merchandise. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the United States Bonded Cellar, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described merchandise, for the payment of duty, storage, interest and expenses, viz:

"L." Nos. 19 and 26; two one-eighth pipes of Brandy, bonded by J. McDonald.
"D." Nos. 1226, 1227, 1228 and 1243; four one-half pipes of Brandy, L. B. Robe.
"W B." Nos. 1203, 1207, 1210, 1219 and 1220; five one-half pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B." Nos. 1221, 1227, 1231, 1230 and 1236; five quarter pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B." No. 1100; one one-eighth pipe of Brandy, S. F. White.
"A B." 144; four casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"V R." 1 and 3, two casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"W B." 1206, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1221, 1221 and 1222; ten one-half pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W B." 1224, 1225, 1226, 1232, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1243, 1244 and 1246, eleven quarter pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W B." 1257, 1264, 1258, 1262, 1264, 1265 and 1267; seven one eighth casks of Brandy, Wm. Bois.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.
de23-1097-r new1d GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer,

Large and Attractive Sale of

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 23d and 24th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell on the premises,

No. 208 Lake street, near Wells,

The entire stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. J. and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suites; Rosewood and Mahogany Chairs, Easy Chairs and Rockers; Rosewood and Mahogany Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands; Mahogany, Walnut and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Rosewood and Walnut Sideboards and Etageres, Mahogany and Walnut Marble-Top Centre, Card and Crab Tables, Mahogany Bureaus, Mahogany and Walnut Extension Tables, Cane, Flag and Wooden Chairs and Rockers; all kinds; Wardrobes, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive.

de19-h923-4t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

THE LARGE SALE OF

China Glass and Crockery

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Will be commenced on MONDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock, at No. 107 Dearborn street.

H. ALEXANDER

Invites the attention of dealers to this sale. The goods are new, selected expressly for this market and the Holiday Season, embracing many styles of Fancy Goods and Toys. de21-h973-3t

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

Without Reserve, for Cash.

On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th sale commencing each day at 9½ o'clock,

At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block,

The entire stock of a Wholesale Clothing Dealer, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks, Frock, Dress and Business Coats, Pants and Vests of every style of goods.

☞ The stock comprises about $35,000 worth of the very best class of Ready-made Clothing.

☞ Catalogues will be ready Dec. 18th.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
de18-h78-2w Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au28'61-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 150 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 20 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Terms Cash—par funds. Sale positive. de20-h908-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached Sheeting. Also, invoice of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON,
de20-h889-1w Auctioneer.

Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished house, capable of accommodating a few boarders. The rent to be taken in board, or part cash and part board. Address Post Office Box 2273. de21-h965-3t

WINTER BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and two single gentlemen, will find very comfortable winter quarters (everything found), on one of the avenues, three minutes walk from the Post Office. Address at once "S." Post Office Box 1873. de21-h966-3t

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, "a Grocery House preferred." Has had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good references if desired. Address "A. F." Post Office Box 1432. de20-h889-3t

WANTED—By a competent Musician of this city, a situation as Tenor Singer and Leader of a good Choir. The best of references given. Inquire for further particulars at the New Music Rooms of PAYNE & PROHOCK, No. 142 Lake street (up-stairs.) de17-h867-1w

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4252.

MERCANTILE TRAVELER.—Wanted a situation to travel for some good Wholesale House, Grocery or Commission preferred. Has had experience and can give good city and Eastern references. Address "J. B." Post Office Box 1413. de21-h907-8t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in IOWA CITY, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $30 to $50 per week. Apply to or address J. DIXON, Jr., Post Office Box 3893. de10-h734-3w 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3893, Chicago, Ills. de17-h863-1m

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4169, Chicago. ap10'61-ly

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and a good sized closet, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be had at 311 Wabash avenue. de21-h951-3t

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front Rooms, with board, can be had at 58 Monroe street. de21-h948-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with board, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 51 Adams street. de21-h953-3t

BOARDING. — Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. de21-h963-3t

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-h461-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few minutes walk from the Post-Office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 268 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and day boarders, on the most reasonable terms. de13-h686-3w

Lost.

LOST—On the evening of the 18th, in going from corner of Adams and Clark streets down Clark to Monroe, and on Monroe to the Post Office, a Ladies Portemonnaie, with brass studs, containing about [illegible] a small Gold Cross marked "M. S. C." and a plain gold ring; and Post Office check. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—[illegible]

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC OF CHICAGO.

Second Concert! Second

BRYAN HALL

Monday, December 23d

MRS. BOSTWICK,
MR. DePASSIO,
MR. LEDOGARD,
MR. BECKER,
MR. BALATKA,

PART I.

1. Overture—Midsummer Night's Dream
2. Grand Duo—From "La Reine de Chypre" Messrs. Ledogard and DePassio.
3. Quatuor—In E flat, Op. 16. (For Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello.) 1. Introduction and Allegro. 2. Andante. Allegro.
4. Aria—From Puritani, "Que la voce," Mrs. Bostwick.

PART II.

5. Bridal Chorus—From Lohengrin. Orchestra.
6. Adagio Religioso—In G minor. Arranged for Orchestra from the stringed Quatuor, by Balatka.
7. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far." Mrs. Bostwick.
8. Overture—Die Felsenmuhle

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Season tickets at five dollars, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to the five concerts, and [illegible] rehearsals, to be had at [illegible] CADY. No tickets sold at the door, and [illegible] tickets issued.

de23-h974-1t

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

SECOND WEEK

Of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

MR. COLLINS,

Who will appear in

Two Characters and Sing

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23,

First night of the sparkling

THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE

Capt. Phadrick O'Neil, (of the Brigade), with songs—"Wine, Bright Wine," and "the Boys of the Irish Brigade."

GRAND DANCE

To conclude with the roaring Farce of

HOW TO PAY THE RENT

Morgan Rattler, Mr. Collins, with songs—"Drink, Deep, my Boys," and "[illegible] Long."

BRYAN HALL

OPERA AND CONCERT

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S FAREWELL,

Before her departure for Havana and [illegible]

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the American Prima Donna, whose [illegible] and from Europe, and who [illegible] York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia [illegible] has been without precedent in [illegible]

Two Grand Operatic Concerts

—ON—

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Dec. 26th and 27th.

On which occasion she will appear in [illegible] the celebrated Artists:

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
HERR MOLLENHAUER,

The entire combination will be under [illegible] of the distinguished Conductor of the New York [illegible] of Music,

CARL ANSCHUTZ

PROGRAMME OF FIRST PERFORMANCE.

PART I.

1—"Infelice," Ernani Verdi
2—Duett, "Barber of Seville"
3—Aria "Traviata," Verdi
4—Schwedische Lieder
5—Spirito Gentel, Favorita
6—Romanza, Donizetti
7—Carnival of Venice

PART II.

The Second Act of Donizetti's celebrated

LUCRETIA BORGIA

In full costume.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in the Tragic role of Borgia.
Sig. Brignoli as
Sig. Susini as

In full costume.

PART III.

The Last Act of Donizetti's Grand Opera

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

In full costume.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in her celebrated [illegible] scene) as
Sig. Brignoli in his famous role as

SECOND PERFORMANCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec.

When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Opera of

DON PASQUALE

With the following Star Cast:
Miss Isabella Hinkley as (a role she has [illegible] immense success)
Signor Brignoli as
Signor Mancusi as Doctor
Signor Susini as (his world-renowned [illegible] Pasquale.

And the celebrated Miserere from

IL TROVATORE.

Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as

Admission 50 Cents

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. [illegible] for either or both Concerts at Mr. Higgins' [illegible] commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24th.

☞ The sale of Seats will commence on [illegible] Dec. 24th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' [illegible]

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American

MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY

Two brilliant Entertainments each day [illegible] at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On [illegible] Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—at 12, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors [illegible] an hour previous. The General will appear in [illegible] derful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, [illegible] &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated [illegible] can Tenor, and Prof. G. G. TITCOMB, brilliant [illegible] The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment
Children under 10
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
Evening Entertainment
Children under 10
Reserved Seats

de14-h94-3w ALFRED CATELY, Business [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—[illegible] be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, [illegible] short time only,

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated [illegible]

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE

Commencing with the Creation of the [illegible] continuing in Historical order down to [illegible] Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of [illegible] Exhibition each evening [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under [illegible] cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WARREN, from [illegible] Theatre, London, respectfully informs [illegible] Chicago that he will be happy to attend [illegible] Private Families to give instructions in [illegible] polite and elegant accomplishments. [illegible] apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—[illegible] popular Hall has been re-painted and [illegible]

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER

And is now for rent by the night or week [illegible] garded as one of the best Halls in the [illegible] The first artists of the country, testify [illegible]

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over [illegible] persons. The rent will be moderate. [illegible] BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan [illegible] No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance [illegible] Class open at all times for beginners. [illegible] [illegible] day night for Scholars and Friends, and [illegible] mitted except those introduced by scholars [illegible] Box 1962.

General Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For [illegible] I will sell the recipe for making the [illegible] Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding [illegible] This is the only place that this recipe has been [illegible] and you want to get it. Spalding has [illegible] Glue more than two hundred thousand [illegible] Address R. S. COUCH, [illegible]

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATOR.—This neat and useful [illegible] most foretells the approach of storms [illegible] hours in advance. [illegible] the day. Samples mailed on receipt of [illegible] manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, New [illegible] ☞ Country editors [illegible] paper will receive the instrument free.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!! The Collector for North Chicago [illegible] receive Taxes due for the year [illegible] North Clark street, corner of [illegible] C. JOHNSTON, [illegible]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—[illegible] any one wishing to engage in a [illegible] [illegible] with a capital of [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned [illegible]

WAR DECLARED ON [illegible] BONES, Splints, Spavins, Corns, [illegible] &c. The undersigned are [illegible] as Oil which will cure [illegible] [illegible] three-cent stamp. Address [illegible] Milton, Rock County, Wis. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government [illegible] In drawing of Nov. 28th, No. [illegible] drew $100,000 [illegible] street, N. Y.

TO GROCERS.—We [illegible] ST. LOUIS [illegible]

THREE INCH [illegible]